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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 132. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11040
28th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
7 March.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	...
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	.....	...
28th ,,	Macedonia	10500	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Salsette ..	6000	.....	...
4th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	...
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
28th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
7 March.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	...
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
28th ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	...
1st April.	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
4th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	...
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "E" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

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LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 8th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3359	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

Direct.

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

2nd August, 1913.

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THE GREAT COMBINE

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STEAM | EXPERIENCE
GAS | AND
ELECTRICITY | EFFICIENCY.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. *Particulars to:—*

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

J. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing Negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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1 Loose Leaf Binder, bound best canvas to hold sheets 8 by 5 inches.
200 Record Sheets of either of the following patterns or assorted:—
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Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

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Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE	LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)	
Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

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Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case,
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Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
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do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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BY APPOINTMENT.

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ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India; G. M. Rose.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

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WHICH INCLUDES
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Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

In the matter of the estate of Jesub Cassam Mitha deceased

AND

In the matter of Suit No. 873 of 1909 Rahim Abdul Jesab Cassam is the Plaintiff and Bai Rabiabai wife of Esmail Ebrahim and ors. are the Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jusab Cassum Mitha deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 1st day of January 1904 are hereby required to send in their claims to R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, at his office in the High Court House at Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Receiver will distribute the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled to the same, pursuant to the directions in that behalf given the 14th day of October 1911 having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1913.

0325.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Nanabhoy Burjorji, Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia the present Trustees of the Deed of Trust dated the 12th day of March, 1890, created under the Will and Codicil of the late Dowager Lady Awabai daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy 1st Baronet the two immoveable properties described below situate at Medow Street within the Fort, Bombay.

All persons having or claiming any right title or interest in the said properties by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat Apollo Street Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or claims and all such claims if any will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All those two pieces or parcels of Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Medows street within the Fort and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey Nos. 1357 and 1358, and New Survey No. 9518 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under A Ward No. 1095 and 1096 and Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of J. D. Powvala on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Haji Hassan, on or towards the East by the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd. and on or towards the West by Medows Street.

Dated this 31st day of July 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

0336

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees.

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Dhunbai wife of Dorabji Jamsetji Parekh, Bai Cooverbai widow of Jijibhai Muncherji Merwanji Jijibhai and Bai Goolbai, wife of Manekji Cowasji D. Petit, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely to my client, the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, trust, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage tenement or Dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Love Lane Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2976 (two thousand nine hundred and seventy six) square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 39, New No. 16270, Old Survey No. 670, and New Survey No. 3663. And in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E Ward Nos. 6242-6243, and Street Nos. 22-24, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the properties in the occupation of His Highness Aga Jungy Shah, Kharshedji Mendoosji Dottiwalla, and Bibi Sahed, daughter of His Highness Hussamul Hussein alias Agakhan and widow of Aga Suleman Khan bearing New Survey Nos. 3/3662, 1/3662 and 2/3662, on or towards the West, by the property in the occupation of Chawa Karam Kiloth Muckee Kaka, bearing New Survey No. 3664, on or towards the North by the property in the occupation of His Highness the said Aga Jungy Shah and on or towards the South, by the Love Lane aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Purchaser.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1913.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purshaser's Attorneys.

0337

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bibibai wife of Ismail Haji Cassum late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Ismail Haji Cassum of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a Timber Merchant residing at Memonwada without the Fort the husband of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 25th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

0338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Amritlal Bhagwandas Mull late of Bombay Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co. .....Deceased.

Hiralal Bhagwandas Mull of Bombay Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant a clerk residing at Dadar outside the Fort, the brother of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 31st day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS

0339

BISCUITS

of

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES

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World renowned for their flavour

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Vora Moosaji Mamuji late of Cutch Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Cutch Mundra a landed proprietor .....Deceased.

Hussonally Amiji of Cutch Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant one of the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased now residing at Abdul Rehman Street outside the Fort, Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 28th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

0335

THE

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[Telephone No. 1133.]

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A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society Ltd. Ajmer

WANTED

THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of "Commerce," Calcutta, would be glad to receive photographs of business men for re-production in that paper. Please address:—"BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT; COMMERCE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TRAINED ACCOUNTANT. Apply, in person, MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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0340.

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an Undergraduate having good experience of teaching, for the post of a HEAD MASTER for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Jambusar. Salary from Rs. 50 to 75 per month. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned—signed—JAGMOHANDAS P. SHRO B.A., LL.B., Vice-President, Jambusar Municipality, Jambusar.

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THE GREAT RUSSIAN DANCERS.

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Even when you see it, you won't believe it!

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Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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"BALAOO."

A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with the Marvellous Adventures of a Man-Monkey.

Taken from the French Novel by Gaston Leroux.

A wonderful story—weird, mysterious and fanciful —yet strongly convincing.

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A touching story of the American Civil War.

Laughter-producing Comics!

3 Shows nightly.—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Matting, Carpets, Mats, Bamboo Chicks, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoola Esmail Memon traded as R. Suleman Ismail, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street, for Market Trams and next to Mr. Pochie's Light Show Rooms, at Pydhonie, the following goods such as China and Japanese mattings, coir matting, English oil carpets, door mats, drawing room carpets, door and verandah chicks, Japanese slippers, rugs and other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of by the next day.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, hat and umbrella stands, single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing, washand and writing tables, wall mirror brackets, show cases, glass door, book cases, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, glass partition screens, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned—

40 cases each 8 rolls Godda cheese, little bit hard.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Rajkotwala of Bhendi Bazar—

9 rolls of rubber carriage tyre.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Cameras and Photographic Materials.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, on TUESDAY the 5th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the remaining valuable photographic cameras, wooden camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, printing frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view now.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMSETT STREET.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 110 of 1912.

Waman Pandurang Bhojnay, Plaintiff.
vs.
Gajanand Pandurang Bhojnay and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Waman Pandurang Bhojnay and Gajanand Pandurang Bhojnay Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decretal Order of Reference passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of August, 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of Shamsett Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramkrishna Luxmon Dolas, on or towards the West by the property or share of Radhabai widow of Narayen Khrishnaji Bhojnay, on or towards the North by the said Shamsett Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises are a portion of Pension and Tax Tenue land containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 525, New No. 2537, Old Survey Nos. 3207-3208 and New Survey No. 1913 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 598 and Street No. 79-81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913. 257

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S AND TRAVELLERS OUTFITS, the Stock-in-trade of Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, No. 1, Crawford Market.

High Court.
Suit No. 980 of 1911.

Ambalal Pranjiwandas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the order contained in the consent decree made in the said suit, dated the 26th day of July, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the said Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, consisting of collars, shirts, neck ties, socks and stockings, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, Gladstone, bags hand and kit bags, canvas and steel trunks, steel hat boxes, holdalls, suit cases, sleeping suits, shawls, waterproof, overcoats, etc.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913. 252

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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Yearly	Rs. 30
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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.

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BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill.

[Suit No. 436 of 1907.]

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912, the following unmoveable property will be sold by public auction by order of Mr. Rustom K. K. Cama the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting the Walkeshwar Road, on the East Side thereof containing by admeasurement 24112-5 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey Nos. 7204, 7201, and 7200 with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3135 and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Soondernath Dinanath Khote on or towards the North by the Property of Purotam Manji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Jekisondas Gangadas. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kandawadi.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by order of Mr. Rustom K. K. Cama the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit on the premises by Messrs. Bennett and Co. auctioneers on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

Lot. No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Kandewadi Private house without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 462 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 565 Old Survey No. 495 and New Survey No. 7560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 792 and Street, No, 3 and bounded on the East by the Kandewady Private Lane on the West by the Mookund Lane on the North by the property of Shamrao Narayen Laud and on the South by the property of Ramrao Dinanath Dalvi. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at No. 18, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED at Queen's Road, behind the Marine Lines Railway Station facing the sea.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Executors of the will of Dossabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2964 6/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 6 6/9 square yards are leasehold and the rest of pension and tax tenure and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old. Nos. 13, 75 & 83, New Nos. 15949, 676 and 732, Old Survey Nos. 13, 13 and 16 and New Survey Nos. 2-3-8418 and 1-2-3-8418 and 8414 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon (excepting however the buildings standing on the plots of land coloured yellow and marked C. D. E. on the plan of the property hereinafter referred to which buildings belong to the Fazendari tenants of the said plots) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 2291 and 92, 2294, 2293, 2711 2712, 2714 and 2717, Street Nos. 159-2, 4,3,62, 64-66, 70 and 76 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Queen's Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by Dhaswadi partly by the property of Pestonjee Byramjee Lala partly by Lohar Street Cross Lane and partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jiji Modi, on or towards the West partly by Queen's Road aforesaid partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jaji Modi and partly by the property of Dhobi Gopal Dayal, on or towards the North partly by the property of Eduljee Jamsetjee Kharas partly by the property of Mr. Vaz partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram Tatia, partly by Dhaswadi partly by the property of Pestonjee Byramjee Lala and partly by the property of Dhobi Gopal Dayal and on or towards the South partly by Parsi Charitable property and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jiji Modi and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenents. A portion of the above land is held on lease from the Secretary of State. Other portions admeasuring 34 square yards, 155 square yards and 34 square yards respectively and marked C. D. and E on the abovementioned plan are held by Fazendari tenants who pay the yearly rents of Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-12 respectively to the Vendors. Another portion of the said land is used as a passage and is marked "Lane" on the plan above referred to.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan above referred to application should be made to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913. 256

A SWEET *breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.*

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

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THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 1, 0·26 in.

Fall since June 1, 59·40 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 15·17 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 2d July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
R. G. Hospital ..	0·19	69·35
G. T. Hospital ..	0·20	68.70
J. J. Hospital ..	0·30	71·26
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)..	90·3	85·5	74	..	..	..
Jask ..	98·3	66·6	69	..	..	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)..	103·8	91·1	59	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103·8	85 5	76	..	5·70	+3 00
Rawalpindi ..	93·9	81·6	93	..	..	..
Lahore ..	97·3	85·2	82	..	9·12	+1·61
Airse ..	96 8	83 0	68	..	13·64	+7·95
Ambala ..	92 5	81.9	89	0·03	19·10	+7 71
Delhi ..	93·5	81·3	70	..	10·02	—1·43
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	92 ·0	81·0	67	0 17	5·64	—6·80
Mainpuri ..	94 ·8	81 1	88	0·14	6·37	—4·03
Jhansi ..	93 ·6	79·0	71	0 45	5 35	—11·02
Cawnpore ..	96·6	79·5	87	0 23	8·56	—5·91
Allahabad ..	91·6	79·5	75	0 43	11·50	—3·57
IND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106·1	84 3	66	0·02	1·38	×0·15
Karachi ..	86·0	79 5	87	..	10·61	+6·44
Ajmer ..	90 6	77 2	78	..	7·37	+2·21
Jaipur ..	89·7	75 6	76	..	11·34	+1·07
Kotah ..	92 ·6	78·6	71	..	5·27	—5·05
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85·0	76·5	91	0 05	23·41	×14·80
Dwarka ..	85·8	79 7	87	0 03	13·73	+4·39
Veraval ..	82 ·0	79 3	85	0·04	23 64	+12·29
Rajkot ..	88·1	72·8	84	0·05	22 05	+5·91
Bhavnagar Para. ..	91·0	77·3	81	..	28·65	+16·54
Surat ..	88·4	79·6	83	..	26 15	+2·44
Ahmedabad ..	86·6	75 7	90	0·47	24·45	+2·54
Deesa ..	85·8	75·9	91	0·11	21 91	+10·04
Neemuch ..	82 9	71·0	87	..	14 47	+1·33
Indore ..	81·1	71 1	88	0·05	24 08	+8·33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	81·3	72 3	91	3·80	21·36	—5 55
Saugor ..	84 8	71 6	9b	0·33	15·1	—6 88
Hoshangabad..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	83·2	74 6	9	.013	24 79	+11·49
Akola ..	83 2	74	93	0 59	16 9	+1·14
Amraoti ..	81·3	72·3	95	0·27	23 71	+7·37
Nagpur ..	81·1	71 8	90	0·53	25 22	+1 08
Chanda ..	82·5	71 0	92	1·91	9 41	+4·59
Raipur ..	77·7	72·6	97	3·66	23 82	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83 5	79 4	85	0·6	59·40	+15·17
Alibagiri ..	83 8	76 9	84	0·62	56 93	—7 ·3
Mormugao ..	86·0	76.7	87	0 12	69 44	+6·87
Karwar ..	83·7	76·5	85	0 62	70·56	—7 90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86·9	74·6	73	..	9·97	+0·48
Ahmednagar..	86 6	72·0	77	..	16·29	+2·80
Poona ..	82·0	72·3	80	0·04	19·38	+2·48
Sholapur ..	90·8	73·1	70	..	9·69	+0·50
Bijapur ..	88·2	71·3	79	..	8·54	+3 04
Belgaum ..	75·3	67·5	90	0·75	21·82	—4·28
Aurangabad ..	82·9	70·7	81	..	14·5	+2·47
Nizamabad (Indur).	89·9	73·2	65	0·11	26·77	+11·31
Hyderabad ..	90·3	73·2	77	..	10·09	—0·46
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86·8	75·3	84	0·48	64·37	—11·84
Calicut ..	78·8	74	95	1·32	59·14	—6·95
Cochin ..	81·7	72·7	91	1·87	59·33	+7·81
Colombo ..	85 0	74·5	95	0 53	12 01	—0·77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94·3	75·2	78	0·42	5·79	—5·28
Bellary ..	92·5	72·3	64	..	3·07	—0·73
Cuddapah ..	98·1	73 0	67	..	4·00	—3·08
Madras ..	91·5	80·0	64	..	3·24	—2·59
Bangalore ..	79·6	67·3	78	..	8·13	+0·94
Coimbatore ..	81·9	71·3	79	..	2·79	—0·18
Trichinopoly ..	93·6	77 9	54	..	1·28	—1·52
Negapatam ..	93 7	78 7	60	..	1 15	—2·26

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.17", Jhansi 0.45", Cawnpore 0.23" and Allahabad 0.43". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.11". Skies are moderately to havily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been ge arly general; Jubbulpore has had 3.80", Saugor 0.33", Khandwa 0.13", Akola 0.59", Amraoti 0.27", Nagpur 0.53", Raipur 3.66" and Chanda 1.91". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.26", Ratnagiri 0.62", Mormugao 0.12" and Karwar 0.62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.75" and Nizamabad 0.11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather in the east Central Provinces where rainfall has been general and heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, but local in north Gujarat, north Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the United Provinces; local rain in Hyderabad and West Central India; some showers in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "*Salsette*", which left Aden on the evening of the 27th July, experienced till Longitude 50° E gentle west-south-westerly wind with overcast or cloudy skies; till Longitude 55° E fresh to strong south-south-westerly wind, quarterly sea at Longitude 54° and 55° E; till Longitude 67½° E moderate gale from the south-west, cloudy skies and high sea and swell; till Longitude 72° E strong westerly wind, considerable sea and swell and cloudy skies; till arrival this morning moderate westerly wind, overcast skies with some showers near Bombay. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, which arrived in the harbour on Friday, from Aden, reports strong monsoon in longitude 54 to 64E decreasing towards Bombay

S. S. Angus.—The steamer Angus, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta, reports strong westerly wind and high sea.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 1.

The storm is moving very slowly and its centre this morning is between Ranchi and Pendra. It continues to give heavy rain. Both monsoon currents continue active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central India east, the Central Provinces, on west coast and in north Hyderabad; fairly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east of the United Provinces; and local in Upper Burma and Mysore.

A few falls also have occurred in the west of the United Provinces, South Rajputana and Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches, Moulmein three, Dibrugarh one, Cherrapunji five, Silchar four, Chittagong one and half, Darjeeling two, Sambalpur five, Ranchi one and half, Hazaribagh two, Chaibassa and Naya Dumka one, Benares, Allahabad and Jhansi a half, Mount Abu one and half, Nowgong two, Jubbulpore four, Seoni and Pendra three, Raipur four, Chanda two, Parbhani a half, Calicut one and half, Cochin two and Masulipatam a half.

Forecast:—An increase in rainfall in Central Provinces and Central India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

There was a strong demand for council drafts offered yesterday. Calcutta took Bills to the extent of Rs. 1,030,000; Bombay, Rs. 500,000; and Madras Rs. 330,000; the price being quoted at 1s. 3/31/32d. The tenderers receive six per cent. of their requirements.

No Telegraphic Transfer go to Bombay, but at 1s. 4d. Calcutta took them to the extent of Rs. 140,000 and Madras of the value of Rs. 400,000.

Bills will be offered next week at the aggregate value Rs. 2,000,000.

The Exchange Market opened today at 1.32 lower than yesterday's quotations, but the values firmed up again during the afternoon. Near bills are not plentiful, but some banks are good sellers rather than buyers.

Government Paper changed hands at Rs. 96-8 and finally at Rs. 96-7 for cash and at Rs. 96-14, Rs. 96-12 and 96-11 for small lots.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

SIMLA, August 1.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 19th July show a loss of Rs. 484,981 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 31th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·675
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	"	77 9
Dew Point	"	76·6
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0·85
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. ..	"	79·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	295
Fall of Rain	inches	0·26
Total fall during month.. ..	"	31·58
Total fall during year	"	59·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st August	"	0·04

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index erro and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 1st August 1913. was 29·873 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-4e a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights o the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	2	10	21	26	2
		m 11	26	29	1
Sun.	3	11	14 a	27	1
		0	6 a	29	9
Mon.	4	m 0	5	27	10
		m 0	45 a	30	1
Tues.	5	m 0	55	28	2
		1	24 a	29	11
Wed.	6	1	44	28	3
		2	4	29	4
Thurs.	7	m 2	34	27	10
		2	5 a	28	5

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m	ft.	in.
Sat.	2	m 4	26	14	11
		5	29 a	18	4
Sun.	3	m 5	13	14	6
		6	10 a	17	4
Mon.	4	m 5	59	14	6
		6	50 a	16	6
Tues.	5	m 6	44	14	11
		7	30 a	16	0
Wed.	1	7	30	15	10
		8	12	15	10
Thurs.	7	m 8	18	17	1
		8	57 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2. (Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13 m
3. (Sun.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13 m
4. (Mon.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 12 m
5. (Tues.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12 m
6. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
7. (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd. 6h. 28 m. P. M.; First quarter. 9th., 9h. 33 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th. 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

POOR MOSLEMS' MEDICAL MISSION

Invitations have been issued to welcome the members of the Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission at a meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association to be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, Bombay.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another.

—BENODE SLUG II.—

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Consols 2½ %	73 5-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 %	86
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47
Bar Silver Spot	27½
" 2 months hence	27 9-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£250,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 } Bills on Bombay Rs. 4,20,000 }	½
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ..	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " 6 " ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	3½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion £39 300,600.	Increase £600,000
Public Deposits £10,900,000.	Decrease £600,000
Other do. £40,800,000.	Increase £700,000
Govt. Securities £12,800,000.	Unchanged.
Other Securities £29,200,000.	Unchanged
Notes & Gold £27,900,000.	Increase £200,000
The Bank Reserve is 54 % of the Liabilities.	

Arrivals.—Ilwen.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 1.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood weak today. The market opened at Rs. 96-5, declined to Rs. 96-4 but closed at Rs. 96-4-6 for 29th August delivery. There was not much doing to-day in the market.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood rather dull but steady and "budla" business was the principal work of the day.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 600 and Rs. 602-8 for August.

David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 571-4 to Rs. 575.

Colaba declined from Rs. 1,542-8 to Rs. 1,522-8.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,485.

Swan changed hands at Rs. 300.

Central improved to Rs. 2,130 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,725.

Standards were placed in the morning at Rs. 1,422-8 but at the close improved to Rs. 1,430.

Crescent advanced to Rs. 136-4.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 940.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 268-12.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares changed hands at Rs. 22½ and Rs. 23.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,667-8.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 67-4.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 190, improved rapidly to Rs. 197 but closed at Rs. 195.

Tata Ordinary advanced to Rs. 94-8.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 1.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½ Copper Brazlers £81½; Yellow Metal £61.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 54; July-August; Dunkirk; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 49½; July-August; Hamberg. sellers. Quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers, Quiet. Linseed Calcutta 46-6; July-August; London. value, quiet but steady. *Wheat.*—Australian Wheat unchanged :—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London. nominal. Wheat Choice white Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37-3; July-August; London: sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, quiet:

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6; August; done, quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags); 12-6½; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; steady; moderate demand. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-8½; sellers; Jan.-March. quiet, very little doing German Beetroot 88 % 8-11½; sellers: August: opened easier closed quiet, 9-3 sellers, Oct.-Dec, E. A. E. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India: 9-3-6, sellers. Nov.-Dec.; steady, quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; August.-Sep; value; C. & F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value; dull.

Java Sugar.—Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 11-5½; value: August-Dec. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 11-6½; value: August-Dec.; steady only small biz.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La plata). 47 August-Sep.; Antwerp, sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed, 7: July-August; Hull, sellers; quiet.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62 lbs. no sellers; dull.

Australian.—South Australian. 37; per steamer; July, sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 31.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	6,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—unchanged quiet.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Firm.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Quiet and weak.

Mid. Americans	..	6·53	d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	9·35	d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August. 11·71 October 11·26.

New York Official noon call Aug. 11·71 Oct. 11·23.

New Orleans 10 a. m. August 11·55 October 11·29.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·24	6·26
A. S.	6·16	6·20
S. O.	6·08	6·11
O. N.	6 04	6·07
N. D.	5·99	6·02
D. J.	5 99	6·02
J. F	5·99	6·03
F. M.	6·01	6·04
M. A.	6·02	6 05
A. M.	6 03	6 06

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·20	6·22
S. O.	6·11	6 13
O. N.	6·07	6 08
N. D.	6·02	6 03
D. J.	6 02	6 03
J. F	6·03	6 04
F. M.	6·04	6·00
M. A.	6·05	6·09
A. M.	—	7,75

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·71. Previous closing price 11·66.

Futures at New York Oct. 11·22. Previous closing price. 11·24.

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realizing.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11 15-16 Previous price 11 15-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·61. Previous price 11·57.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·31. Previous price 11·28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Corresoondent.)

August, 1.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady and rates for new crop contracts are Rs. 2 easier than previous day's quotations. The trade eagerly awaits the Bureau report to be published to-day at Washington noon time.

The general estimate of next season requirements centres around 15 million bales. The world demands from America as much but only time and weather conditions will decide what America can provide. As there is no selling ahead this season by the farmers, the speculative fraternity only has supplied the demand.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Ins.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..		2·27	..	25 1-14
		4-8		
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..		..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	240	..	..	do.
Do, ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	239	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	246	236	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingenghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	262	..	..	do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	228	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	277	25-3-14
			+1-8	
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	241	25-8-13
Westerns, Churks ..	..	..	251	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	-2 256	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	269	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	-0 254	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	-5 ..	..
M. G do ..	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	3,000
Total Forwarded	51,000
Total Imports	27,000
Total Stock	766,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference.
Receipts for the week	11,128	18,994	— 7866
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st July	27,34,571	24,94,561	+ 2,40,010
Shipments for the week :—Europe	1,405	1,263	+ 142
China Japan & Coast Ports	13,486	9,544	+ 3,942
Total	14,891	10,807	+ 4,084
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 31st July			
Europe	4,68,868	36,29,27	+ 1,05,941
China	45,006	37,116	+ 7,890
Japan	9,24,792	8,42,815	+ 81,977
Coast Ports	28,601	24,975	+ 3,626
Total	14,67,267	12,67,833	+ 1,99,434
Afloat in Harbour:—Europe	19638	18,876	+ 762
China, Japan and Coast Ports	5,164	—	+ 5,164

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19 July 1913. 18,189 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept 1912 to 20th July 1913. 10,808 bales.

Bombay, 1st, August 1913.

The disappointment that often follows the use of injections, of copaiba and sental, is unknown to users of Methyloids. You can depend on Methyloids to cure promptly.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs 50..	do.	6 %	67-4
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New issue) Rs. 15..	do.		15
Punjab National Bk..	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	45	940
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	260
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2150
Ch. ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	760
Ch oi Silk ..	..	20	755
Co.aba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1525
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	13 /8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	267-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	572,8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	601/4
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.625
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	165
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.625
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	July 27
S. S. Detmold	Winter	Cardiff	June 16
S. S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta	July 17
S. S. Ozarda	Mills	Calcutta	July 2
S. S. Kanzler	Schapp	Darcssalam	July 19

DEPARTURES.

August 1st

S. S. Dido	Williams	Hull via	Karachi
S. S. Schiddewom	Kloppenburg	Karachi	
S. S. Linga	Butler	Karachi	
S. S. Cleopatra	Fransvich	Trieste	
S. S. Gisela	Gopcevich	Trieste	
S. S. City of Birmingham	Haughton	Liverpool and Marseilles	via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer	Euryalus	for	Calcutta
,,	Kanzler	for	Zanzibar
,,	Umzambi	for	Hull etc

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden July 27th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Detmold.—The steamer Detmold, 2816 tons, Captain T. W. Winter, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Cardiff June 16th with balast.

S. S. Angus.—The steamer Angus, 2320 tons, Captain T. B. Dakers, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta July 19th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ozarda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 4791 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta July 2nd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kanzler.—The steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons, Captain J. Schapp, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Daressalam July 19th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cleopatra.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Cleopatra, 2129 tons, Captain M. Franovich, sailed on Friday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gisela.— The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Gisela, 2542 tons, Captain E. Gopcevich, sailed on Friday for Trieste, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Birmingham.—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4838 tons, Captain W. Haughton sailed on Friday for Liverpool and Marseilles via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. steamer China with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m., yesterday.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Lahore homeward bound passed the Canal on the 30th instant.

The same Company's steamer City of Calcutta outward bound passed the Canal on the evening of the 29th instant and is due to arrive at Karachi on the morning of the 8th proximo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer		Agents.
A.	Barbarigo	Gallo	V. S. N. & Co.
B.	City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co.
D. & E.	Neocerlds	Frericks	W. & A. G. & Co.
F.	Chantala	McDiarmed	M. M. & Co
G.	Firuzi	Primrose	T. Morrison Co.
H.	Bahreta	Grant	Arab Steamer
K.	City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
M.	Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co.
N.	Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
P.	Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Imani	Penberthy	K. N. & Co.
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Ismailia	Hodgson	M. M. & Co.
4.	Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
6.	Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. Co
7.	Rimaldi	Chilton	J. F. & Co.
10 & 11.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
12 & 13.	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Octobaria	Baddock	M. M. & Co

OFFSIDE P.

Badria	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Motravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Valiji	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Austria	Cosulich	A. L. S. N. Co.
Arracan	McLeish	W. & A. G. & Co
Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Angus	Dahrs	A. Y. & Co.
Begum	Dooby	T. M. & Co.
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N & Co
Cuzaboga	Henderson	Standard Oil & Co.
Caina	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
Devanha	Heckey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Dumod	Winter	
Escurit	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Earrylas	Williams	M. M. & Co
Gaikla	Jones	J. M. & Co.
Hoenisee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Ischia	Beisko	Rubattino Line
Kavoga	Pattison	W. & A. G. & Co
Kowali	Brown	Arab Steamer.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
Mikendale	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nyanza	McAllisto	T. M. & Co.
Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co.
Quilca	Cole	M. M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Seakl	Bonsfield	Arab Steamer.
Schwarzish	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co.
Singa	Morrison, Shaw	Wallace & Co.
Strathlyn	Cane	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. K.
Sidzaji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.
Selecto	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co
Thornbeck	Foster	M. M. & Co
Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co.

WEATHER WORKING DAY.

[illegible]mmittee of the Bombay [illegible] of Commerce have decided [illegible]rsday, 31st July 1913, should [illegible]ded as a full weather work- [illegible] for vessels in the Prince's [illegible]ia docks.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 1.

We have no important change to report in the condition of our Market. Ordinary all round inquiry is visible. It is reported that some decent parcels in large lines have been disposed of, but at prices which have been in no way remunerative. The monsoon reports are exceedingly favourable, and the want of activity on our side is a little surprising.

The "Umpire" questions unfortunately has taken a very sad turn, contrary to expectations the representatives of the two parties were unable to arrive at any settlement. Matters look gloomy, and we would not be much surprised if measures severe and injurious to trade are adopted by one or both the parties concerned. We cannot but again express our deep regret that the two representatives did not see their way to come to a conciliatory arrangement. The present policy, we believe, is equally harmful to both the sides.

GREYS.

Some inquiry is prevalent, and as already reported the big standard lines continue leaving heavy losses to the dealers. We hear that certain parcels in standard qualities were sold off at a loss of nearly 8 ans. a piece, as the huge stock in the market and the report that there is an unsold stock of these with the firms have made dealers anxious sellers.

WHITES.

There is better activity prevailing in our market, 32 and 38 inches 18 yards "Gold Heading" "S.L.B." finish mainsooks were in demand this week, and some good clearance is reported. In Mulls there has been som free selling for the Delhi Market in 46 inches 20 yards, commonly known as imitation "Thellas," of the value of Rs. 2-12 to 3-6. The selling prices however show a reduction of fully ¼ ans. per piece. Some sales have also been effected for the Madras Market, in wide width of Blue and gold heading Mulls, but at prices that hardly show any profit to the dealers, owing to their dearer purchases. We hear that native firms are holding a small parcel of these in 41 inches said to be purchased at a very high rate, and which are unvaluable, except at a big sacrifice.

FANCIES.

There is activity in the style, and we hear that some sales in low qualities have been possible. In superior goods, some retail sales are reported.

YARNS.

Thre is nothing of much importance to report. In view of the cheaper purchases already reported, certain counts experience a small fall in prices we hear offers at 12d. for 2/40 grey were cabled by certain European Houses, but business does not appear to have resulted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 1.

611. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quaters. Dress.-Mufti.

612. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

613. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 A. M, at Head-Quarters.

614. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th Instant and "G" Company. Recruits on Wednesday the 6th Instant, at 7-30 a. m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress:—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

615. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30, P. M.

616. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distance will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 5th Tuesday. Distances 500 & 700 Yards.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

617. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigad[illegible] Order No. 194, dated 23rd July 1913, Major H. J. P. Browne, G. S. O. Bombay Brigade, will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805. All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress,—Plain clothes.

618. *Lease.*—In accordance with Station Order No. 424 dated 30th July 1913, Captain F. H. James, Adjn. B. V. R. is granted Station leave from 2nd to 9th August 1913. During Captain F. H. James's absence on Leave Lieut. K. M. Kemp will act as Offg. Adjutant of the Corps.

619. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Instant. at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters and not Wednesday 8th as previously ordered.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 1.

The following is published for information:—

173. Lieut. R. H. Stranger, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on 4th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, 7-15 a. m.
Subject:—Elementary Training.
(2) Major H. J. P. Browne, G S. G., Bombay Brigade, will deliver a lecture on 5th August 1913 at B. V. A, Lecture Room, at 7-15 p. m.
Subject:—The Strategy of Compaign, 1805.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.
Dress:—Both lectures, plain clothes.
The first Lecture in first Aid will be delivered, at Head-Quarters, on Thursday 7th August 1913 commencing at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
Reference the above, the complete course consists of about 5 Lectures, Candidates must attend such lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.
The lectures will be delivered Weekly on Thursdays.

174. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-0 p. m. on Tuesday next.

175. The undermen[illegible] has been granted leave of absence for six (6) months from 1st August 1913.
No. 1023Gunner W. J. Mason No. 2 Company.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

FULLER THAN EVER.

A ROUND OF AMUSEMENT.

The first society wedding of the season took place on the 22nd July when Captain Steward Boyd, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, married Miss Phylis Palin, the daughter of Colonel Palin of the S. and T Corps. Captain Loring R. E., was best man, and the Revd. H. L. Arnould performed the ceremony. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon were both present. The bride, who looked sweetly pretty, carried no bouquet, but a prayer book lent her by Lady Willingdom, on which she herself, and her mother before her, had carried on a like occasion. The whole of Poona assembled at the Gymkhana afterwards to drink the bride and bridegroom's health. The honeymoon was spent in Bombay. Another wedding of interest to Poona took place in Bombay namely, that of Mr. Walker, R. E., late of the 3rd Sappers and Miners and Miss Whater.

Poona seems fuller than ever this year, almost every house in Queen's Gardens being taken. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur are at 3, Mr. and Mrs. Dysoon at 8, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill at 19, Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. Rien at 20.

DANCERS AND DINNERS.

The State Ball at Government House took place on 23rd July. Dancing was kept up with great zest, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

We have had four subscription dances at the Gymkhana already this season, and there are to be six more before the end, including the usual fancy dress dance. An innovation this year is that one can take season tickets, namely Rs. 25/- for one, Rs. 40 for a family of two and Rs. 50/- for three or more. This should prove a great success. The dances have been going well, and there have been several dinners beforehand. The Loyal North Lancs. are giving a ball on the 15 August, and the I. C. S., ball is fixed for September 8th. The Old Cliftonians gave a dance to about 100 guests after their annual dinner recently, and there are two private dances fixed for next week.

A Handicap tennis tournament is in progress at the Gymkhana.

There were 27 entries for the men's singles, 17 for the men's doubles, 15 for the mixed doubles, and 5 for the ladies' doubles.

The Ladies Doubles was won yesterday by Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland, who beat Miss McIver and Miss J. McIver by 6-3 6-3, There is to be a match of three pairs against the I.C.S. on September 8th. We have bands at the Gymkhana four days a week.

THEATRICALS.

Tomorrow and Saturday the famous "Court Cards" are paying us a visit. They ought to get a good house. I hear no talk of the A. D. C. putting on any plays this year.

Captains Fanshawe and Davis have left us, Colonel MacGeorge and Captain Law are on leave and Captain Baytt is at Purandhar. It will be a pity if the A.D.C. should lapse as the plays here always added interest to the season.

CRICKET

The cricket team have played a good many matches so far as the weather has permitted with varying results. Major Greig has annexed a good many runs despite the soft cricket, and Captain Haugton has been getting wickets. Both should be certain of representing the Presidency. There was a very exciting finish to the match between the Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club on Monday and Tuesday. The latter with one wicket to fall still wanted 13 to win. The last man was Mirya the bowler and it looked like a win for the local team, but they made the runs and won a sporting match with a wicket to spare.

KIRKEE RACES.

We had a most enjoyable gymkhana race meeting at Kirkee on Friday, and Saturday last week. H. E. the Governor sent his band, and Colonel Cadell and the officers R. F. A. were "At Home." It was an unpromising morning, raining hard, but it cleared up to a fine afternoon. Captain Meynell and Mr. Wilson rode three winners each, the race for msidan Arabs going to Frguesson on Agent. We start racing proper on Saturday with the first extra. I hear our indefatigable Secreary has been making yet more improvements, especially in the paddock. We are to have two bands each afternoon, viz., the 17th Mahrattas, while the Dorsets and Loyal North Lancs take turn and turn about. There are a lot of horses in training, Ali bin Talib has about thirty Arabs, Rustomjee about the same [illegible] of horses and ponies. C. B. Mahomed is training this year for Goculdass and has some twenty-five animals belonging to that owner under his charge, while Robinson has another fourteen of his. Captain O'Brien Butler who rode well at Home is out again, and with him, Captain Maynell and Mr. Wilson riding, we have some good amateurs. Most of our old favourites are in training, and will renew their battles over again, with, let us hope, flattering results to our pockets. There is to be a ladies luncheon at the C. W. I. before the races.

WITH THE HOUNDS.

We have been having as many as four days a week with the hounds lately. Sport can only be described as fair. The going has been very heavy and on several occasions we have met in pouring rain. There was quite a good little day on Tuesday, the first run lasting for 50 minutes over very good going between the Alandi Road and Yerrowda. There were also three other runs and two hites. On the other hand Thursday was a disappointing day. There seemed to be no scent at all and though they did kite, and eventually had another run it took us over the rocks to the Wagholi nullah, where he was lost. His Excellency and Lady Barret, General Aitken and Mr. Claude Hill are among our regular followers, while among the ladies I have noticed Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs, Meyer Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Mrs. Sureuy, Miss Atkinson Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Frost, Miss FitzGibbon, and many others. Miss Moxon has very kindly provided "chota hajri" at the meet on several occasions, very gratifying after a good run (and consoling after a bad one.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, 3rd August 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Moly Communion (Choral) Agutter in G. Hymns—207, 241, 559, 191; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns—172, 285, 252. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy. Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanual Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School, B. B and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Holy Communinon and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church expenses.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morninfi Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. M. D. Mawe, B.A., 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. M. D. Mawe B.A.; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. M. D. Mawe, B.A.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

PAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Games.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D 'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount ary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—V5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Teresa' Chapel' Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Danial X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

ACCIDENT TO A TELEPHONE EMPLOYEE.

Jaikaran Bailag (30), a Purdeshi labourer, employed by the Telephone Company, was standing on a rope and repairing a telephone when he fell from the rope, a height of about thirteen feet. He suffered serious internal injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

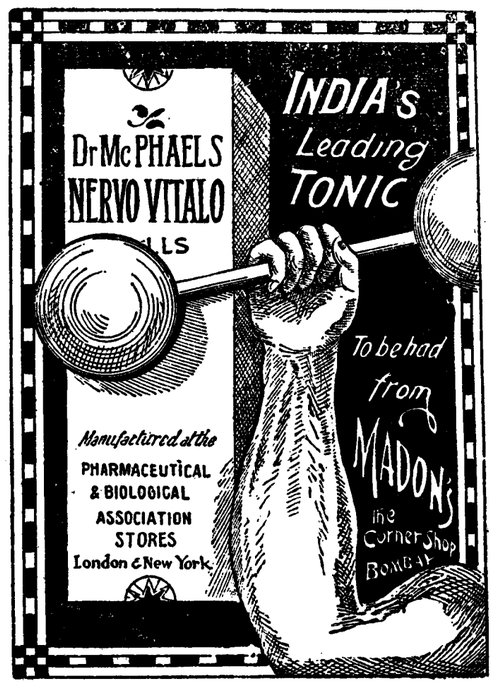
THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

Adamji Kassam, a Borah, doing business as commission agent in Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police the theft of a currency note of Rs. 1,000 from a cash box kept in his safe on the night of the 26th ultimo.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr K. Natrajan, B.A., will conduct the weekly Devine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, tomorrow evening.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.



M. T. MADON & Co.,
Manufacturing & Dispensing Chemists,
24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?

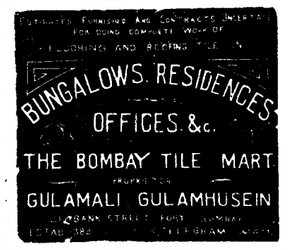
That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)

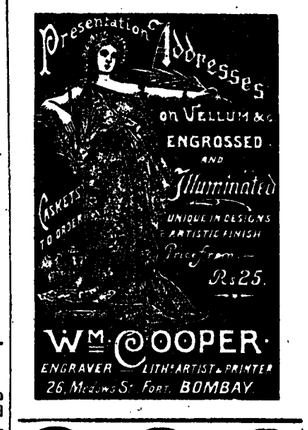
Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.
Can be had from all Druggists.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

BLACK & WHITE LEADS



BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
AND
"Red Seal"
SCOTCH WHISKIES.



CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

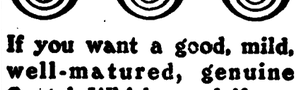
nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

ALMONDS CONFECTION.

Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in all seasons, Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seer's tin. Postage extra.

1—AMRIT-PAIN BALM only by rubbing on skin, it positively cures Lumbago, Rheumatism, Weak Joints, Sprains, Chest Colds, Headache, Neuralgia and other pains. Price 6 ans. Re. 1 for 3 bottles. Postage extra
Dr. BHAISHANKER VAID,
Shop 113, G. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, No. 42



If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

"PAISLEY" FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.
Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. 5, ALL BLACKS 0.

There was a very poor attendance yesterday for a game which was of practically no interest. As is the case when they meet any of the other teams it was next door to a certainty that the All Blacks would lose. The Artillery was confidently expected to put in double figures in goals, and the fact that they were only able to secure five was the surprise of the match. Naturally enough, they hemmed their opponents in all the time and but for bad shooting would have registered a substantial total. They generally let the youngsters down lightly, but seemed anxious enough to score. Powell, though seemingly not intended as a member of the team, did excellent work in the All Blacks' goal and saved a number of difficult shots. Boult was the other shining light and put in many promising runs. On two occasions in particular they should have scored, and might have done so had they not been two short in the forward line. Considering this disadvantage, the Colaba team shewed up far from well, but have found an useful right wing.

The game calls for no detailed description, the goal scorers being, Hart 2, O'Keefe, Jerram and the new outside right.

Teams:—

R. G. A.:—Elson (goal), Roach and Gateley (backs), McDermott, Thompson and Jerram (halves), Trumpeter, Pond, Kerridge, Hart and O'Keefe (forwards).

All Blacks:—Powell (goal), Sampson and Grostate (backs), Letange J. Gidney and E. Halliburn (halves), C. Gidney, Boult, and V. Halliburn (forwards).

Referee:—Sergt. Peterkin.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters "A".

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT. FINAL.

R. I. R. RETAIN TROPHY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTT, August 1.

In fine weather but on a sodden and treacherous ground was played off the final of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition before a record crowd of about fifty thousand spectators. The Royal Irish Rifles last year's holders retained possession of the Shield by beating the 91st Highlanders by 2 goals to one. In the first half although the winners had better of the exchanges, had a goal registered against them as the result of a fine dribble on the part of Johnson. Thomson playing a magnificient game warded off four stinging shots from the Rifles. The better team asserted themselves in the second half and they scored twice within a quarter from the restart. They might have led with a bigger margin but for their overdoing their passing even when within the penalty area. Napier of the Irish was undoubtedly the best man on the field and Thomson on the other side was equally prominent as a good goalkeeper.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, President of the Association, congratulated the teams with a neat little speech. The winners then received the shield its replica presented by Messrs. B. H Smith and Co. and eleven gold medals and the runners up eleven silver medals. Mr. Clayton's refereeing gave satisfaction.

GOLFERS ON THE OVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Kindly make room for the following in one of the columns of your popular paper.

In the beginning of the monsoon, a cricket net was put up for morning practice by the Y. M. C. A., for members who could not spare time in the evening, at the Oval (plot No. 3).

One morning one of the Gymkhana "chokras" was injured by a golf ball and the P. W. D. has arbitrarily asked the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. not to put up a cricket net in the morning as it disturbs the golfers and as somebody will be seriously injured one day.

May I know whether any man in the P. W. D. has any right to issue this order and deprive the morning cricketers of their only exercise for a handful of golfers who have extended their unwelcome steps to a third maidan?

These golfers have already monopolised the Esplanade and the Christ maidans in the morning and have now deprived the poor officers—who can take no other exercise in the evening—of this privilege. The only maidan now left without a golf link is the Cooperage, but there is no danger of its being utilised for golf, it being too small for their purpose.

We hope the authorities will redress the cricketers' grievance and stop these golfers who are as great a nuisance to the cricketers as the polo-players.—Yours, etc.,

BICKERSTAFF.

Estimates amounting to nearly half a crore are now before the Government for the Mysore Hassam Line of railway construction, work on which is likely to be sanctioned at an early date.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

The meet to-day was at the 6th milestone on the Ahmednagar Road at the usual hour of 6-30 a.m. It was a fine bright morning and a comparatively close meet; consequently quite a large field turned out which must have numbered about seventy. Of this number almost one-fifth must have been ladies, amongst whom were Miss Beaumont Nesbit, Miss Hill, Miss FitzGibbon, Miss Couchman, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Jourdam, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Pollard, Miss Moxon was, as usual, at the meet. Amongst the men present were Major-General Sir Arthur Barrett, Brigadier General Aitken, Colonel Pollard, Colonel Gamble, Colonel Daunt, Major Jourdain, Major Barton, Major Maule, Major Cumming, Captains Meynell, Martin, Vines, Goldie, Sarson, Carbould Warren, Venn Ellis, Whitworth Jones, Utterson, Clemson, Middleton and O'Reilly. Captain O'Brien Butler was also present and we welcomed him back to the P. and K. H.

The meet was in a nullah moving eastwards along the road till we reached the high ground the Master then turned to the left of it and drew northwards, gradually bearing round left handed. Hounds soon picked up a line and opened on it nicely. We never viewed our quarry, indeed I doubt if we were ever in the same county with him or else scent was extremely bad, so it is impossible to say whether we were hunting a jack or a fox. The former seems the more probable however.

Our jack, then, set his mask for Lohogaon. In less than a couple of furlongs we struck the nullah which runs northwards from the meet. Here hounds checked. The Master tried forward and then up the nullah with no success, so he turned right handed and tried the next nullah eastwards. Hounds picked up the line again, and hunted it eastwards along a shallow side nullah. On the high ground at the head of it is a large patch of cactus. As we approached this patch those of the field on the right saw a fox being coursed by two pi-dogs. Hounds carried the line up to the cactus patch; and, when they got beyond, it looked, at first, very much as if they were running heel to the fox. We soon saw however that this was not the case. Hounds carried the line on for a furlong swinging right handed across a shallow nullah and then left handed through some crops: then they puzzled it out slowly and with difficulty for another furlong in a north-easterly direction and finally lost it altogether. All efforts to recover it being vain, the Master swung round right-handed across the line along which we had come, and then left handed till we struck a nullah running southwards. This we followed down to the Nagar Road. We put up a hare and a chinkara, but saw no sign of jack or fox till just after we had crossed the road, close to the 7th milestone. Here south of the road and east of the nullah hounds suddenly opened on a line. Heading across the nullah the jack then turned southwards along its western slopes. After a short mile he turned sharp right handed and headed for a small mound of rocks a short distance away. Just beyond these, hounds ran into him and killed, after a short sharp hunt of a little more than a mile. The Master presented the brush to Miss Hill. The behaviour of the field in this hunt was moderate: in the beginning of the next hunt, when we were after a fox, it was positively scandalous. Peter Beckford expresses himself on the subject in this fashion. "The hounds are always mad enough when they find their fox: if the men be also mad, they make mad work of it indeed. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who hunts his own hounds and is not less eager than the rest of us, yet very well knows the bad consequences of being so—to prevent this fault in himself always begins by taking a pinch of snuff; he then sings part of an old song "Some say that care killed the cat" etc. By this time his hounds get together, and settle to the scent. He then halloos and rides as if the d—l drove."

If the fox break cover you will sometime see a young sportsman ride after him. He never fails to ask such a one "Do you think you can catch him, Sir?" "No," "Why, then, be so good as to let my hounds try if they can." We seem to have the keenest set of would be "fox-catchers" in the world, in the field of the P. and K. H.

To continue with our hunt, however. After the kill, the master moved off south-westwards and soon viewed a fox away. The fox headed southwards till he reached a nullah and then broke sharp back left handed from it. He took us over the high ground eastwards till we were quite close to the main nullah running southwards from the 7th milestone. There he turned sharp righthanded and ran left-handed down the eastern slopes of spur, into the valley and across it. Turning again left handed he headed northwards along it. After half a mile a spur juts off from this ridge in a suoth-easterly direction. This he followed to its extremity, sank the nullah beyond it and rose the high-ground on its father side. The going here was very difficult, rocky, thick with low thorn bushes and cactus, and plenty of ridges. Consequently the field were not pressing on hounds except when they checked.

In the nullah hounds faltered; it was hardly a check ere they were on again. Here we saw that we had changed from our original fox on to a jack, an enormous fellow, "the biggest jack wot ever was seen," as Mr. Jorrocks would have said, had he ever hunted one; "big as a donkey," as the master said. He took us across the high ground in a south-easterly direction till he dropped down into a deep, bushy nullah where we lost him. Two chinkaras viewed on an upland slope half a mile away were declared to be our jack. (He *was* a big'un, mark you!) The Master, however doubted it and we turned homewards. On our way we had two mild excitements, hounds touching lines with which however they did nothing, scent apparently being an absolute minus quantity.

The last run was a real hard gallop of over 3 miles across the country where one needed a particularly handy horse. It lasted about '0 minutes.

So to-day cannot be called a bad day; it was, however, distinctly below the average.

On Saturday we meet at the 7th mile on the Nasik Road; on Sunday at the 8th mile on the Bombay Road, in each case at 6-30 a.m.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 1.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana was witnessed by a very large number of spectators to-day.

The Poona Gymkhana having won the toss, elected to bat first and opened their innings with Green Armytage and Humphrey who lost their wickets to Joshi and Erasha, respectively for only 8 runs. Merriman was the next to handle the willow, but Joshi despatched him very soon for a duck. Colonel Rosher was the next in. With his advent the game looked a bit brighter for the Gymkhana. He retired after contributing a much-needed 27. The remaining batsmen all ran into double figures excepting Kelly and Gould, Hider being not out for 5. The bowling of the Deccan Gymkhana was good.

The Deccan Gymkhana then began business sending in Rasker and Gaikwad. The latter was early given l-b-w for 3 runs. Esoof Beg entered next amid much cheering and scored rapidly putting together a well played 30 before, leaving the field. Joshi joined Rasker and soon raised the total by a faultless 46 which included seven 4's. The next batsman Saraf repeated Joshi's score before being pronounced l-b-w to Kelly. Narsing is still in with 24 to his credit.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Present scores are:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Green Armytage, b Joshi ...	2
Mr. Humphrey, b Erasha ...	6
Capt. Merriman, b Joshi ...	0
Colonel Rosher, c Joshi, b Rasker...	27
Mr. Kelly, b Erasha ...	8
Capt. Haughton, b Rasker ...	27
Mr. Gould, b Joshi ...	6
Mr. Holman, b Rasker ...	12
Mr. Stephens, b Joshi ...	25
Mr. Arthur, c Ghate, b Rasker ...	18
Mr. Hider, not out, ...	5
Extras ...	5
Total ...	141

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr. Raskar, c Merriman, b Holman	33
Mr. Gaikwad, l-b-w, b Kelly ...	3
Mr. Usuf Beg, b Kelly ...	30
Mr. Joshi, b Humphrey ...	46
Mr. Saraf, l-b-w, b Kelly ...	46
Mr. Narsing (in play) ...	24
Mr. Bhogwat, c Humphrey, b Houghton ...	2
Rest to bat	
Extras ...	11
Total (for 6 wickets) ...	195

GODHRA CRICKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

July 31.

A Cricket match was played to-day between the Talukdari Garasia School and the Telang High School XI. The High School team scored 61 runs and the Talukdari XI scored 89, thus winning by 28 runs.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of the additional passengers to proceed by the homeward English Mail, steamer sailing to-day:—

Shillinglow Mr. J., Wilson-Johnston Captain, Bellow Mr. C. A., Handcock Mr. E. F. and child, Burn Major E. Trunninger Mr. L., Roshanara Miss, James Mr. John Langford, Manders Mr. T. C. and Mrs., Shepherd Captain A., Fetherstonhaugh Captain, A. E., Cooke Lt.-Col., H. F., Clark Mr. Craddock Mrs.

Active work are proceeding in the Kakenkote jungle on the Mysore Manantody road for the visit of the Viceroy in November. Electric light is being laid on to the camp from a distance of about fifty miles.

CRICKET.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HICH SCHOOL v THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

LORD HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD.

This game was played on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground on 30th July 1913, and resulted in a win for the Wilson High School by an innings and 136 runs. Scores:—

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL CLUB.

1st Innings.

R. K. Bhatt, b. out, st. Awassarker...	0
N. L. Chuck,, st. Shringarpure, b Godambe ...	7
B. G. Navlakhi, c Satla, b Awasarker	0
S. J. Mehta, (capt.), bowled out, b Godambe ...	3
R. T. Merchant, c Godambe, b Awasarker ...	4
C. T. Kapadia, c Shringarpure, b Awasarker ...	3
C. A. Parekh, not out ...	3
H. M. Shah, b Awasarker ...	0
C. M. Padhye, c Shringarpure, b Godambe ...	1
D. R. Dalal, c Godambe, b Awasarker	1
H. K. Merchant, c Awasarker, b Godambe ...	0
Extras ...	1
Total ...	23

2nd Innings.

R. K. Bhatt, b Awasarker ...	0
N. K. Chuck, st. Sringarpure, b Godambe ...	1
B. G. Navlakhi c Lele, P.S. Awasarker	0
S. J. Mehta (capt.), b Godambe ...	10
R. T. Merchant, st. Shringarpure b Godambe ...	0
C. T. Kapadia, bAwasarker ...	1
L. P. Parikh, run out ...	0
H. M. Shah, caught, b Godambe ...	0
C. M. Padhye, not out ...	1
D. R. Dalal, caught and b Awasarker	0
H. K. Merchant, st. Shringarpure, b Godambe ...	0
Total ...	13

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL CLUB.

1st Innings.

Divecha, c N. L. Chuck, b Chuck ...	4
Babil, S. L. b Chuch ...	4
Pupala D. L. c Navlakhi, b Shah ...	23
Satla, b Shah ...	11
Dhage R. C. b Navlakhi ...	13
Lele P. S., (capt), b C. A. Parikh ...	27
Godambe, c Kapadia, b Shah ...	13
Vax A. E., run out ...	42
Shringarpure, b C. T. Kapadia ...	7
Awasarker, b Chuck ...	26
Koregauker, not out ...	0
Extras ...	2
Total ...	172

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College Gymkhana; Bombay Gymkhana ground 2-30 p.m.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindoo Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana ground 2-30 p.m.

Baronet C. Club vs. B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. Club.

New High School C. Club vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.

National Bank Club vs. R. I. M. Officers' Club.

Bombay Paper Currency Office Club vs. Thomas, Cook & Son Club.

Bombay Improvement Trust Club vs. Grindlay Groom Club.

TO-MORROW.

The following matches for the Shapoor Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the Esplanade, commencing at 11-30 a.m.

Baronet vs. Lord Northbrooke; Elphinstone vs. Persian; Sassanian vs. Wellington; Coronation vs. Imperial; John Bright vs. Parsi Baronet; Alliance vs. Ganderi; and Liberal Marine Lines vs. Young Zoroastrian.

PARSI GYMKHANA V. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

The following will represent the Parsi Gymkhana in the return match against the Hindoo Gymkhana which comes off to-day at 2-30 p.m. on the Parsi Gymkhana ground:—

Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain); Dr. H. D. Kanga; H. F. Mulla; J. A. Dadabhoy Naoroji; P. Lam; N. B. Saklatwalla; P. D. Chothia; B. J. Mirza; H. Commissariat; A. H. Wadia; and A. J. Vazifdar.

LORD HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The first match of the second round of the Lord Harris Challenge Shield will be played on the Esplanade on Wednesday next, between the Grant Road Proprietory and Fort High Schools and the Anjuman High School, when the following team will represent the Grant Road Proprietory School:—

J. M. Havaldar (Captain); Phiroze H. Vania, M. P. Lam, E. R. Udwadia, K. H. Engineer, B. S. Engineer, H. Husenshah, A. L. Vazir, T. M. Ghandi, P. M. Bharucha and B. D. Fatakia.

ROBBED OF HER JEWELS.

PARSI LADY'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. D. B. Dinshaw of the Fine Art Gallery has reported to the police the theft of twenty pearl some gold ornaments and ten sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 1,380 aad belonging to his sister Bai Dhanbai Doctor, who had kept the jewels in a cupboard on the 26th May last. The theft was detected on the 19th June but no complaint was made to the police as the lady had gone to Hyderabad.

RECOVERY OF ADRIANOPLE.

BOMBAY MOSLEM'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the Auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road on to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.) to express joy and felicity at the recent successes of the Turks at Adrinople.

CALCUTTA SPORTING LETTER.

THE TOLLYGUNGE MEETINGS.

MONSOON MEETING PROSPECTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Tollygunge meetings came to a close for the time being last Saturday. It had rained heavily all the week but it just cleared up for the afternoon in time to permit of the meeting being held. The temperature was quite cool, and a pleasant breeze blowing added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. There was a larger attendance than there was at the third meeting, but not up to the records that were established on the first two days. Racing was not very interesting as in every event on the card the winners were out by themselves. The handicappers may be excused these results as there must have been considerable difficulty in bringing together the medley of nacks, paper-chasers, chargers, and race horses that have been entered at the meetings. The course, though always on the heavy side has usually been in capital going order, and all the arrangements have been up to the standard with which these cheery, sporting little meetings have been associated. In the riding department the old brigade of G. R.'s have not been displaced. Mr. Roddick heads the list with four wins to his credit and Mr. T. G. Evers, Mr. W. Bletsoe, and "Mr. Dudley" have three each. Mr. Radmore comes next with two, and there are half a dozen of the new school with one each. Mr. Ewart, one of the most promising of the younger lot of riders secured three brackets, and this was accomplished after taking two tosses in hurdle races, one of which he would have won had his mount not come down at the last fence. Water Lily made no bones about the Tollygunge Bowl, which was the first race on the card last Saturday. She stepped away the moment the barrier was released, and jumping like a bird soon placed a considerable margin of daylight between herself and the next. Nothing was able to live the pace she set, and she won pulling up at the finish by an easy ten lengths.

The Jodepore Plate fell to pieces and out of nine entries only three went to the post. The race ended in a fiasco, for at the fourth jump Juba pecked badly and unseated his rider. A little further on when leading comfortably and going well, Queen of Hearts went the wrong side of a boundary flag and had to pull up to return by the proper course. Meanwhile Victor had been jumping carefully, and taking advantage of the mistake made by Queen of Hearts, he had only to go on to win by himself.

The Cavalry Cup was a race for chargers, and it was scarcely sporting of Mr. Orr to run Foxglove for this as the mare has run and won races in the open class. Naturally the race horse won, and the selected of the chargers in Lady Madge came in second.

The next two races on the card, the Pony Cup, and the Monsoon Trial Plate, were very hollow affairs, as War Cry who won the first, and First Love, who got the other race simply smothered all opposition, and cantered in by lengths. These two, with Water Lily, had been summering at Darjeeling, and the way in which they were able to gallop was testimony to the value of a hill climate in keeping a horse fit and well.

The last race, the Malahat Plate, saw an old racing pony pitted against three of the closed class, with the inevitable result. Ida Coil began slowly, but when she got into her stride she went up and passed the others as if they were standing still, coming in at the finish by a clear six lengths.

Government has sanctioned the scheme of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club for the erection of a steeplechase course on the Calcutta course. This sanction has been anticipated as Mr. Lance has been preparing the steeplechase fences, etc., for some little time, and in the draft prospectus of the cold weather meetings there is a steeplechase included at all the "extras." There will only be one course for horses and ponies, but the height of the horse obstacles will be reduced, so that the little ones will have to jump a little more and the horses a little less. The Calcutta course is roughly in the form of a triangle, and about 1¼ miles from W. P. to W. P. Two obstacles will be placed on each side of this triangle, the water jump and the open ditch on the side next the stands, and they will have to go round twice to complete a three mile race, which condition exists out at Tollygunge where the present steeplechase course is situated. The steeplechases at Tollygunge will not be given up for this cold weather at least, as they have already been advertised; but it is probable the meeting will be held on the Calcutta course from 1914 onwards.

Up to now the illegitimate sport of lepping has been very much handicapped in Calcutta, as it has not been worth an owner's while to keep a chase horse or one, or possibly two steeplechases in the year, which is all the Tollygunge programme provides. It gave a horse absolutely no chance of appearing the second day, if he happened to be the worse for wear over his first days performances. This was more than possible, as trainers could only spare Sundays to go all the way to Tollygunge for schooling. To expect a horse to race three miles over fences after only two or three schools was asking him a big question. The first day of last meeting was a fair sample of what was to be expected under the above conditions, when not half a dozen completed the course in all the races. All this, however, will now be put right by the erection of the steeplechase course at Calcutta, and it will be up to owners to show their appreciation of this welcome concession, which in course of time is certain to alter the whole aspect of steeplechasing on this side of India.

The entries for the first Monsoon Race meeting are very disappointing, and it may be that the card being comprised of terms races, has failed to attract the lesser lights of the racing world, who possess no chance against the top-notchers except in handicaps. The Amateur Plate has filled best having an entry of twenty-one, and this will probably be divided as was done last year, the swans being in one division and the geese in the other. The Bengal Plate has drawn an entry of twelve, but the other races The Trial Hurdle Race, The Summer Plate, The Pony Plate, and the Amateur Pony Hurdle Plate, show a serious falling off none of them going into double figures. There is nothing here class enough to compete in terms races with such good ones as Sea Lad, Hughie, Chin-Chin, Beuben, or Mary Jane.

Rain has considerably interfered with training operations, and for the past ten days whatever has been done on the track has been accomplished under the most depressing and exasperating meterological conditions. Never before has such weather been experienced in Calcutta, and horses that should be almost ready for the first meeting are only half fit in consequence of not being able to put in their work.

GRADUAL DECADENCE OF PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am afraid that the present subject will create any amount of surprise on the part of the sporting public, and especially the Parsees, more so, on account of the brilliant victories which the Parsees achieved over the three great communities last year. I, for one, am fully aware of those brilliant achievements, but for all that there is no getting away from the fact that the standard of Parsee cricket is gradually getting lower. I will show in this brief survey as far as possible, the reasons that I have arrived at after careful observations on the present subject. In the first place, it must be admitted without the least shadow of a doubt whatsoever, that almost all the victories that have been achieved for well-nigh a quarter of a century, we the outcome of exceptional bowling performances, combined with brilliant fielding. In other words, the great Parsee bowlers of the past, to wit, Dr. Pavri, and Messrs. Writer, Bapasola, Mehta, Bulsara, the Mistrys and Warden, played an important part in those brilliant victories. At the present day the Parsees have no great bowler who could stand comparison with those famous cricketers. Messrs. Parekh, Ellavia and Dr. Kanga are the only bowlers which the Parsees have at present, but I am afraid, none of these could really be termed a first-class bowler. It is certainly unfortunate that Mr. Warden, who was their first-class bowler some two years back, has now taken to batting, and consequently is no more than a change bowler now. That the Parsee bowling to-day is quite ordinary is altogether apparent, and unless there is a change for the better in the near future, I cannot quite see how the standard of supremacy, so long established, could be maintained. As regards Parsee batting there is a difference of opinion. Some assert that the present batsmen are more reliable and are playing a scientific game and for that reason the standard of Parsee batting to-day is better than what it was in the past. That the standard of Parsee batting to-day is superior to that of the past, is quite inexplicable, particularly after the display in the representative matches in recent years. The Parsee batting, with some notable exceptions, has always been of a mediocre ability, as they have to rely almost entirely on a few reliable batsmen to pile up a decent score and when they failed it has always been a procession from and to the pavilion. In other words, what I mean to convey is, that the batting entirely has never been an *altogether* match-winning factor. As regards Parsee fielding there is a concensus of opinion that there is a decided falling off to-day in this important department. Comparisons are always odious, but for all that I make bold to say, that no Parsee fieldsman of to-day can be favourably compared with the great Parsee exponents of the past in this department, viz., Messrs. Gagrat, Bapasola, Machlivala and Raja. It is a thousand pities, that Dr. Pavri, the genial and popular captain of the team will be lost to Parsee cricket after this year, and his loss will be keenly felt at a time when the general standard of Parsee cricket is in a declining state. I have no doubt I shall have a good many readers who will disagree with my opinion, but I hope that the subject will be received in the spirit in which it is written.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. R.

Bombay, July 31.

PARK FOR NORTH CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The Corporation of Calcutta have for some time past been considering the formation of a park in the fringe area of ward No. 1 in the north of the town. In view of the expense involved, the Corporation forwarded the papers to the Calcutta Improvement Trust with a request that it would consider the advisability of opening out such a park as part of an improvement scheme. The Improvement Trust has lately had the matter under consideration and has addressed an enquiry to the Local Government as to whether the Government land required for the park would be presented to the Trust free of cost.

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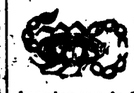
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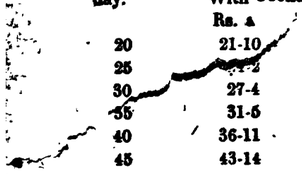

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

CROOK—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, 16th July, the wife of James Crook, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

DA CUNHA.—At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, July 30th, the wife of Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, Solicitor, of a daughter.

NESFIELD.—At Naini Tal, 15th July, the wife of Capt. W. B. Nesfield, I.M.S. of a son.

DEATHS.

ASPDEN.—On 31st July, 1913, at "Mount Estate," Mazagon, John Stafford Aspden, beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Aspden, Mill Superintendent, Sassoon Silk Mills Mazagon.

GRIEVE.—18th July, at 5, Wood Street, Isabel MacLeod, the beloved wife of J. W. A. Grieve, Indian Forest Service.

MILLAR.—At Bareilly, 19th July, David, the youngest son of Geo and Eva Millar of Kathgodam, aged 9 years.

SIMKINS.—July 30th, at Dantra House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, Catherine, widow of the late John William Peers Simkins, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 57. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing son and daughter, grandchildren, and relatives.

CHINOY.—At Bombay to-day, at his residence, Chotani Building Grant-road, Merwanji Ardeshir Chinoy, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

BARBER.—On the 21st July, John Henry Barber, aged 34, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry., Raichur.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona First Extra Meeting First Series, at Poona.

Monday, August 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Tuesday, August 5.

Tenders for the Eighty Lakhs Rupees Bombay Port Trust Loan are receivable at the Port Trust Office till 1 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Prof. Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes Street, 5.

DAILY:

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

August 2, 1913.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

The disinclination of the Imperial Government to take up a firm attitude towards the Government of the South African Union in regard to the Immigration law becomes more inexplicable when one reflects for how little the Indian community in South Africa is now asking. Of course, any legislation of the kind is objectionable to them, as it would be to any self-respecting body of people, but, since they are an immigrant community, they have to recognise the unpleasant fact that, for economical reasons,—we need say nothing about the racial prejudice for the present,—their presence is not desired. They have not therefore taken up by any means an uncompromising attitude. They have expressed their willingness to abide by a great many restrictions, and when the text of the new law as amended by the South African Parliament, became known, the Indian community were quick to recognise that the measure had been shorn of many of its most objectionable features; so much so that a settlement of the dispute between the Government and the Indian community was even then regarded as possible. Under these circumstances it seems to us that, if the Government at Home had taken at once the strong line that they ought to have done, the Colonial Government would have quickly given way on the few remaining points at issue, which, it should be noted, while they vitally affect the status and conditions of life of the Indian community, are of very little importance to the object which the Colonial Government desires to achieve. For instance, Mr. Fischer,—we quote "Indian Opinion" one of the organs of the South African Indian community —

has amended the clause entitling wives of domiciled persons to enter the Union, in a manner that almost removes the marriage difficulty. Registration in India is now to be no longer required and a monogamous marriage performed in India according to religious custom is to be recognised in the Union. But the flaw in the amendment is that a similar marriage performed in South Africa will not be recognised. And, apart from civil registration, there appears in the Union Laws to be no facility for legalising such marriages. Thus the wives of hundreds of Indians, who have been married in South Africa, will still be considered concubines and their offspring illegitimate children.

Here is a point in regard to which the Imperial Government should regard it as a bounden duty to protect its Indian subjects. A very slight alteration in the Act would prevent these Indian wives in South Africa from being placed in such a distressingly invidious position. Is it to be believed that, if the Imperial Government were to inform the Union Government that, unless this monstrous provision is amended the whole Act would have to be vetoed, that the latter would be prepared to risk a conflict on such a point? Another curious anomaly of the law is that, while the children of South African Indians are to have the right of entry, if their parents were indentured before 1895, those born of Indians indentured after 1895 are prohibited from entry. The number thus affected is very small, and as "Indian Opinion" says, this should make it the easier for the Government to set the matter right. But, for some reason they have not done so, and the unjust anomaly will remain of parents, whose settlement in the country is recognised and permitted, being refused the natural right of having their children to live with them. These are two examples of the very mild demands which the Indian community at present stand by, and of the disabilities which they are determined to fight by passive resistence. Other objectionable features of the Act they are prepared to let go. We trust that the Government of India will recognise in the extremely moderate attitude which the South African Indians have adopted all the stronger justification for a strenuous protest against the attitude adopted by the Imperial Government.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

The mail papers have brought the text of the speech delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan as President of the fifth annual general meeting of the London All-India Moslem Society on July 14. We observe that the salient points were not omitted by Reuter, but that, read as a whole, the speech leaves on one a more vivid and deeper impression as to the Aga Khan's broad and penetrating views, than perhaps was capable of being reproduced in a telegraphic summary. The Aga Khan's sympathy is evenly divided among all Moslem states which have fallen on evil days, and his feeling for unfortunate Persia is naturally as warm and genuine as for the Khalifate. The index to the cultured and liberal Moslem mind in its political troubles is furnished in the pronouncement: "Whatever might have been the case in the past when affairs in Macedonia created irritation between England and Turkey, it was clear to Indian Moslems that British and Turkish interests were now closely identified." It is a matter of great moment that Turkey should continue its independent existence as an Asiatic Power to be reckoned with and that "Persia should retain whatever remains of her integrity." The latter needs to be further accentuated in view of what but lately fell from Lord Morley and Lord Curzon, for there is a disposition in certain quarters lightly to assume that the Sunni Mahomedans of India have no natural bonds linking them to "heretical" Iran. The assumption ignores the fact that their co-religionists in India regard the Persians first as brother Moslems, and secondarily only as Shias. As regards Turkey, we would rather yield willing credence to the Aga Khan's belief "that in view of all that has happened in recent years, Turkey is not merely willing but anxious to come more fully within the orbit of British influence," than to irresponsible canards flashed across the wires by adventurous war correspondents. On the other hand it is necessary to bring home to less enlightened Mahomedan subjects of England that "whatever weight the Indian Moslems might possess in the Islamic world should be used for bringing Turkey and other Mahomedan countries into an attitude of genuine trust in Great Britain."

Self-Government to the Aga Khan is more or less synonymous with self-denial and he believes that an essential preliminary to all substantial progress is "mutual good will and understanding of the different races of India." To achieve this end he recommends two practical measures; he suggests that from those happy parts of India where amity prevails between Hindus and Moslems, "missionaries should go forth to the less fortunate parts of the country in the effort to bring about a good understanding; and he urges—a suggestion whose value it is hard to overestimate—that Mahomedans should voluntarily give up the slaughter of cows for sacrificial purposes, and that committees of leading Moslems and wealthy Hindus should organise subscriptions for the purchase of other animals. The Aga Khan has not indulged in sonorous phrases momentarily to impress an audience predisposed to welcome his speech. His speech clothes matured thought and conveys recommendations of an eminently practical nature, the adoption of which would make the commencement of an epoch of fraternal solidarity among the peoples whose comradeship would further entitle them to the denomination of an Indian nation.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE TURF.

The common temptation of youth to succumb to some of the less edifying adjuncts of the turf, and the commoner attempts by blacklegs to inveigle wealthy men, poor in common sense at races, are strikingly illustrated in the protracted law suit, judgment in which, as delivered by Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, was reported in these columns yesterday. The case is invested with particular interest on account of the scathing remarks passed by his Lordship on certain nefarious practices, which seem to constitute the regular calling of certain intelligent but unscrupulous people, by whom, what should be an honourable and innocent pastime is prostituted for purposes of gain. The facts of the case as set out in the judgment are far from complicated. A Marwari sued a Mahomedan youth and his opulent and respected father, an ex-Sherif of Bombay, on a deed of release, granted by the son in respect of joint family property for a consideration of Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff alleged that the release was obtained collusively and with intent to defeat the creditors of the youth, and in the alternative, that it was secured for a grossly inadequate consideration. His lordship found against the plaintiff on both the counts. It was clear from the first that the plaintiff had no evidence to establish the collusion and fraud he alleged. His hope was centred in the possibility of making some sort of case from the defendant's account books, and from "any admission his counsel might be able to extract from any of them." The principal witness in the case was the unfortunate Mahomedan gentleman, whose son had fallen a victim to the fraud of his companions. "Throughout the whole time that he was in the witness box,"—we quote from the judgment,—"his answers and his demeanour were distinguished by great candour. He made no difficulty about answering any questions or showing his business books or the title-deeds of his property. His evidence must be accepted as wholly truthful and implicitly reliable." He was unfortunate, however, in his son who was more luckless still. The father being an owner of race-horses, the son contracted the habit of going to the race-course while yet at school. There he fell into the hands of certain unscrupulous sharks "who infest the race-course and seem to have made it their business to get hold of young boys, pander to their vices by advancing money and obtaining documents for sums in excess of those lent to them and eventually to lead them to ruin." The Marwari plaintiff was merely a convenient hireling of the golden gang. It was equally intelligible to Sir Dinshaw that the plaintiff for a consideration was prepared to lend his and his firm's name to the gang "under arrangement to share the spoils to be gathered in from the ruin of this unfortunate boy." The aggrieved parent's story was short and simple. It was a story which many an unfortunate father has told in the law courts, and which will be told no doubt again, as long as men of the type of those referred to and moneylenders of the type of the plaintiff are "allowed to carry on their nefarious transactions without interference and without fear of punishment." In his elaborate review of the evidence the judge strongly commented on the evidence of an expert valuer of house property.

It was a part of the plaintiff's case that the family property was undervalued with a view to effecting the release. "Never did a witness appear to so thoroughly stultify himself" said his lordship, referring to the evidence of this estate valuer, "as he did, when he was recalled and faced with his own evidence" given in another suit. The weighty reflections of the Court should be commended to the serious consideration of professional witnesses, who lend their names too often to shady transactions, not necessarily from motives of dishonesty, but from lack of a due exercise of that discretion which is presumed in business men of respectability. It seemed to his lordship a great pity that "respectable professional men when they come to give evidence as expert witnesses should so far identify themselves with their clients' interests as to lose all sense of accuracy and fairness." It is to be hoped that the wide publicity which the scandal of this gang, going methodically about its business of unabashed fraud, has acquired, will serve as a warning to other juvenile enthusiasts.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Hardinge.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will be received in a purdah party which Begaum Zulfiquar Ali Khan is giving at Simla on the 15th instant. A large number of invitations has been issued.

Back Bay and Port.

We understand that the Back Bay scheme and several questions relating to the finances of the Bombay Port are now under immediate consideration by the Government of India.

A Mystic's Return.

All students of Astrology and those interested in the Mystic side of life will be interested to hear that the well-known Alaster has returned to Bombay after a most successful tour of India and has taken up his residence for a short season only at the Taj Mahal Hotel where he can be consulted. Those who are interested in Astrology, and wish to consult Alaster may consider themselves in good company when thinking on the subject, for the most brilliant geniuses the world has ever had were accounted expert astrologers including Hermes Orpheus, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and thousands of others, whose names have been immortalised for the work which they gave to posterity.

The Late Sir John Jenkins.

Apropos of the memorial to the late Sir John Jenkins, the movement was first started by several Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council, in which Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan, and Mr. Bhurgiri took prominent part. A committee meeting was arranged to take place at Delhi on the 23rd December—which owing to the outrage fell through. Nawab Zulfiquar has been active in the collection of subscriptions and already about Rs. 1,500 has been collected. It is hoped that by September a substantial amount will have been collected when members will finally decide the question of the form of the memorial. Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan has issued another circular letter on the subject drawing attention to the scheme and inviting early payment of subscriptions.

The Bikaner Council.

The Bikanir Legislative Council will be formally created this autumn and the assembly will be opened by H. H. the Maharajah with due ceremony. It is a sign of the times that the feudatory States are beginning to realize the importance of granting constitutions to their subjects, and it is to be hoped that other Chiefs will follow the excellent lead given by the Maharaja, who, we understand, is anxious that his Legislative Council should be a 'live body" and not a sham institution.

The Shah's Birthday.

Thursday the 31st July having been the anniversary of the birthday of the Shah of Persia, all foreign Consulates in Bombay flew their flags fullmast in honour of the occasion. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Persian Consul, held a reception in the afternoon at the Persian Imambara to which over 200 leading Persian subjects were invited. The guests of honour included His Excellency Basri Bey, the Turkish Consul General, Col. Gholam Rasool Khan, Agent of the Amir of Afghanistan, Maulavi Shibli and many others. The Imambara was decorated with the Persian and Turkish flags and the Union Jack. Mirza Khurram, the local Persian poet, read a poem composed by him in honour of the occasion. H. E. Basri Bey in a short and felicitous speech conveyed the congratulations of His Government to the Persian Consul. The Persian Consul in reply thanked all present for having so readily responded to his invitation and was particularly glad to see that all classes of His Imperial Majesty's subjects including Zoroastrians and Arabs from the Gulf were well-represented at the gathering. He was glad that a bright era of peace and prosperity was drawing for Persia. Two of her friendly neighbours, Great Bitain and Russia, had pledged themselves to help Persia financially in tiding over the internal difficulties which she had recently faced and in maintaining a strong national Government. The trade routes were once more safe and there was peace and quiet in the country. Shortly, there would be railways in all parts of Persia which would give an impetus to trade and add materially to the prosperity of the country. It was a happy augury for the future that Persia would be governed by His Imperial Majesty who had received a thorough training in the art of government under the able guidance of an enlightened Regent like His Highness Nasir-ol-Mulk.

Delhi Railway Remodelling.

The proposed remodelling of the Delhi railway terminal station for the various railways converging into Delhi will be one of the most important undertakings in connection with the building of the new Capital. It will cost about a crore and a quarter though any accurate estimate is at present impossible. Lieutenant Mount, R. E. who has been engaged on railway surveys round Delhi, is now at Home and will be deputed to visit important railway terminals in Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe with a view to acquire the latest knowledge of handling of traffic at important terminal stations. His knowledge, it is hoped, will be of great use in remodelling Delhi. The town planners paid special attention to this subject and their conclusions were:—

"The traffic to and from the new city with its considerable permanent population as well as the permanent population of the cantonment are factors which will no doubt enable the railway authorities to justify the provisions of first class accommodation for these centres as a necessary railway expenditure. It is incumbent on railway management more than on any other body perhaps to remember that the new capital is being created at Delhi. The terminal station will be the local point of both the old and the new city and will greatly influence the set of the population."

The Kitchener Statue.

The large bronze statue of Lord Kitchener for Calcutta is now about to be sent to India. It is the work of Mr. Sydney March. The figure, said to be an excellent likeness, represents Lord Kitchener in the full uniform of a field-marshal, and seated on his favourite horse Democrat. It measures fourteen feet in height, and stands on a pedestal twelve feet high. The statue has been cast from old cannon sent over from India, and to the pedestal will be added three bronze panels illustrating Lord Kitchener's life in India, the subjects chosen being the review of the troops by King George (then Prince of Wales) at Rawal Pindi in 1906, some examples of Indian soldiers, and, rather curiously, the expedition to Lhasa. The inscription states that the statue is "Erected by public subscription as a mark of the esteem of the people of India." A replica is being constructed for erection in Khartum. The statue is to be placed on the Calcutta Maidan.

Mortality Returns.

One attack and two deaths from plague were registered in the city of Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at six a.m. on Friday morning, the total mortality from all causes being 77. The total mortality for the corresponding week of last year was 141 and for that of the year before 76. The single plague attack was reported from Bhuleshwar. There were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from Cholera during the same period. Out of 1,470 rats captured on Thursday, eleven were found to be plague infected.

Yesterday's Weathers.

Except for a slight drizzle of very short duration in the forenoon, the weather was fine throughout the day yesterday. The sky, however, occasionally grew dark with clouds and there were indications of coming rain, although no rain fell in the evening. At midnight a strong wind blew and the sky assumed a threatening aspect, but still no rain fell.

MINING CONCESSION IN INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

Revised rules regarding grant of mining concessions in India have been approved and will be shortly issued.

INDIA OFFICE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES OUTLINED.

COUNCIL TO BE REORGANISED.

LIMITED TO TEN MEMBERS.

MORE INDIANS NEEDED.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Midleton asked whether it was contemplated, by legislation or otherwise, to introduce changes in the conduct of business of the India Office. He asked the question because statements had recently appeared, particularly in the Indian papers, that changes were to be made, not only in the business arrangements of the India Office, but in the relations between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Lord Crewe, in an hour's speech, explained that many changes in the business of the India Office could be carried out by the Secretary of State under the powers he already possessed, but these powers were so closely interwoven with possibilities requiring statutory sanction for their change that it was necessary to deal with the whole subject.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord Crewe pointed out that when he first went to the India Office the question of business arrangements had already been under discussion for some time, but he obviously could not come to a decision without time for consideration. He had been absent from the India Office twice, once owing to illness, and once when he went to the Durbar. The latter period was not wasted, because it enabled him to obtain opinion regarding the working of the Office from many who were most competent to speak.

THE COUNCIL.

After describing existing methods of the India Council, Lord Crewe said that even if he could he would not part with the Council, and in this he was supported by men of larger experience. Lord Crewe emphasised the advantage to the Secretary of State of arguing matters with his colleagues, and pointed out that the Council greatly strengthened the position of the Secretary, especially when a newcomer, in dealing with the Government of India. He would not ask to be relieved of financial control, therefore he did not propose to abolish the Council or deprive it of its powers.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE.

Alluding to the working of the Committee of the Council, Lord Crewe thought that Committee procedure was only required for matters of moment; it was proposed to make procedure by Committee exceptional instead of the invariable practice as at present. That might be done by attaching particular Members of Council to departments of the India Office, not to control the department, but to institute a system by which such Members might co-operate for particular work. Lord Crewe hoped that by this method much business now going to the Committee and afterwards to the Council might be done directly by the department.

MORE DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The procedure in connection with subjects of the first magnitude was not too elaborate, but in ordinary matters time was spent which might well be spared. He hoped that one result would be the initiation of more direct communication between the different Departments and the Government of India, and trusted that this would dispose of the repeated complaints from India about delay.

REDUCTION OF COUNCIL.

These proposals all pointed to a reduction of the Council. Lord Crewe thought that a Council of eight would be adequate, answering to different Members of the Viceroy's Council.

INDIAN MEMBERS.

He trusted that the custom of asking Indian gentlemen to sit on the Council would be perpetually maintained, and it might be possible to attach specially experienced Indians to some particular department, but that might not always be possible.

STATUTORY LIMIT OF TEN.

Lord Crewe therefore concluded that the statutory limitation should be ten, leaving some margin in case a particular Member was not to be attached to a particular department.

PROPOSALS PROVISIONAL.

One reason, Lord Crewe continued, why what had been said should be regarded as provisional was that the Chamberlain Commission was still sitting. He was most anxious not to propose anything beforehand which would be incompatible with the recommendations of the Commission.

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

The Financial Department and the Financial Membership of Council had been recently attacked, often in absolute ignorance, but it could not be disputed that the position and salaries might need differential treatment from what it was proposed should be applied to those sitting on the Council in an ordinary capacity.

QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Referring to the question of salaries of members of Council, Lord Crewe said that if he effected his object of reducing the membership and of attaching Members to particular departments, he taught it would be right to revert to a salary of twelve hundred sterling.

"FINAL STAGE IN HIS WORK."

Lord Crewe thought that a membership of the Council should be regarded in future not as the beginning of an Indian official's retirement, but as the final stage in his work, and should, for pension purposes, be considered a part of his Indian service.

CRITICISM INVITED.

Lord Crewe said he would welcome criticism of the proposals he had outlined. The Government's sole object was to perfect the machinery of communication between the representatives of Parliament and the controllers of actual Government in India. He forecasted the introduction of a Bill next session, enabling the Government to effect the reforms indicated, and he hoped it would have general support.

RELATIONS WITH VICEROY.

In conclusion Lord Crewe said that, except in so far as the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy might be affected by possible changes of procedure of the Council, no alteration was intended.

PROMOTION IN THE CAVALRY.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons Major Archer-Shee asked whether many senior officers were being asked to resign with a view to removing the block in promotion in the Indian Cavalry.

Mr. Montagu replied that the answer was in the negative.

INDIAN BUDGET.

TO BE TAKEN ON THE 7TH.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Indian Budget would be taken on August 7th.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Mr. Bryan has intimated that further negotiations will be undertaken by the United States with object of pressing Great Britain and Germany to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition.

BALKAN ARMISTICE.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

BUKHAREST, August 1.

Private consultations take place daily between the delegates of the several countries which precede the official conferences.

A KASHMIR BLAZE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, August 1.

The Srinagar correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" wires that the whole of the splendid buildings forming the Kashmir State sericulture factory were burnt down yesterday. The loss to the State is enormous. The factory was one of the largest in the world employing over five thousand hands with a competent staff of Europeans.

UNREST IN THE RAND.

MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 31.

Public feeling, which has hitherto been rather inarticulate, is beginning to crystallise, and meetings are being convened throughout South Africa to protest against attempts to subvert law and order. A mass meeting of professional men and merchants unconnected with the mines will be held in Johannesburg on Saturday, at which a resolution will be moved pledging all present to support the authorities in maintaining law, order and good government.

CRISIS ENDED.

NO STRIKE TO BE DECLARED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 1.

The South African Government's resolute determination not to yield to threats seems to have ended the crisis. The Federation of Trades last night decided not to declare a general strike at present, but to rely on industrial and political organisation to remedy grievances.

USE OF IMPERIAL TROOPS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Replying in the House of Commons to attacks by Messrs. Outhwaite and Keir-Hardie, Mr. Harcourt justified the use of troops during the recent disorders on the Rand, and expressed complete confidence in Lord Gladstone. Mr. Harcourt denied that the Imperial troops were kept in South Africa for the purpose of dealing with labour troubles. It was essential that the High Commissioner of the Native Protectorates should have sufficient force to preserve law and order. Moreover, the troops were of vital importance to the Cape route to India. He referred to the progressive reduction of troops during the last decade, and said that further reductions might be possible in the early future.

STRIKES AND CONCILIATION BOURDS.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL'S VIEWS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 1.

The Industrial Council, presided over by Sir George Askwith, has issued its report on industrial agreements.

It disapproves of compulsory arbitration, but says that Conciliation Boards or Joint Committees should possess the means of arriving at a final decision; moreover, before recourse to a strike or lock-out there ought to be a pronouncement on the dispute by an independent body or by an important individual. The Council does not approve of monetary penalties for breaches of agreement.

PLANTATION RUBBER.

DEPRESSION ONLY TEMPORARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

At a large meeting of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust to-day, Mr. Lampard, in a long speech, maintained that manufacturers knew that plantation rubber was the best material at their disposal, though requiring slightly different treatment from wild rubber. People asked what was wrong with plantation rubber. He replied, "nothing at all." Wars and strikes affected rubber as they had affected other markets; also, circumstances in America were abnormal; but the depression was only temporary. He condemned any panic proposals for the artificial restriction of supplies. They could produce cheaper in the Middle East than elsewhere an article equal if not better than any in the world.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

Definite dates have now been fixed for the annual Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies and these will be 17th and 18th October.

POLITIC'S AT HOME.

LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FIELD DAY.

NAVAL OIL CONTRACTS.

ULSTER REBELS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

As the holiday season approaches we take, it is to be feared, less and less interest in political affairs so far as Parliament is concerned. "Why are we depressed in Summer?" is a question being discussed in some of the papers. Well, who says we are? For, though Parliament is dull, there is always something happening; and this week we may take our choice between the Turf libel action, with a succession of peers in the witness-box, and the loss of the £130,000 pearl necklace. The Lords have, for the second time, thrown out the Home Rule Bill, almost at the moment when the Prime Minister was announcing that next year the Government would introduce a Bill for the reconstitution of the Upper Chamber. If they do, it will not pass; you can't reconstruct the Second Chamber at the tag-end of a Parliament's life. And in any case the Liberal Party has no programme in respect of second Chambers. The Radicals do not want an Upper House at all; and in any case they prefer an impotent House of Lords to an elected Senate, which would inevitably be a strong body. The only thing that makes the ordinary Liberal wish to see his leaders tackle the problem is the fear that the next Conservative Government will repeal the Parliament Act—not, perhaps, directly, but by creating a new Upper House more formidable, because more representative, than the present one. In rejecting the Home Rule Bill this week the Lords accepted Lord Lansdowne's amendment, which was as usual, drafted so as to imply that all they are anxious about is to do the nation's will. It may be assumed that not many hundreds of people in the whole country have read the reports of the debate, notwithstanding that, according to the sketch writers and leader writers, it was sustained at a high level of interest and ability. Lord Curzon, of course, was called upon to make the final rhetorical appeal and he duly rose to the occasion. But the whole thing was unreal; and while Lord Morley was replying for the Government—talking across the Chamber in a low conversational tone—noble Lords near the doorway were talking and laughing so loudly that the veteran speaker could not be heard by the reporters.

THE TIME TO SAY "OIL."

The Parliamentary event of the week has been Mr. Churchill's speech on Navy affairs. It was keenly awaited—not for the usual reason that people wanted to know how the nation stood in the shipbuilding competition, but because they were anxious to hear about liquid fuel for warships. What would the First Lord of the Admiralty say about Oil? Would he say anything; would he divulge plans; or confess anything about contracts that would tend to give form and substance to the rumours which have followed hard upon Marconi? Mr. Churchill, as his way is, had a field-day, though his opponents complain that he dealt too largely in party hitting. Or, as one Tory paper puts it he spoilt an instructive and even fascinating speech by indulgence in the "Marconi Manner." The time of liquid fuel, he explained, was coming, and there was abundance of oil in the world; the present problem was connected not with supply but price. The Admiralty was making a series of forward contracts to secure a regular and adequate supply for the next few years. Mr. Churchill gave reasons why he could not disclose the conditions of these contracts or the names of the contracting firms, with one exception. The Admiralty, he said, considered it indispensable that there should be a contract for a comparatively small, though substantial, portion of the supply with the Mexican Eagle Company, which was directed by Lord Cowdray and with which Lord Murray was connected. He thought it right to mention this in view of rumours and insinuations, and because there might be attempts to make party capital out of the transaction. The contract, he was advised, would be extremely advantageous to the Navy and the public. It had not yet been made, but it would be made unless the House withdrew its confidence from the Admiralty. Amid cheers Mr. Churchill I said:—"We must not fail to do our duty for fear of being subjected to insinuations and insults." He raised a laugh by assuring the Committee that no part of the funds of the Liberal Party had ever been invested in the shares of the Mexican Eagle Company. He warned the Committee gravely that if the members of the Board of Admiralty were fettered in any way which would make it impossible for them to guarantee our future oil supply, it would be their duty to ask for an immediate release from responsibility. Addressing the Opposition, he said:—"If you have any charge to make, here is the place and now is the time."

THE FLYING RUMOURS.

It was doubtless politic, as well as entertaining (for Mr. Churchill) to take this challenging line, and of course the Liebral papers are delighted. Mr. Churchill, however, must have been prepared to find that his challenge would have no effect upon those papers (the "Globe," for instance) which have been living upon the oil rumours since Marconi was disposed of. In any case they are still at it. In the House itself the only lively part of the debate had to do with the tales of investments in oil shares. Major Archer-Shee still one of the prominent figures in the Marconi affairs, accused Mr. Churchill of hitting under the belt, and said the foundation of the report that Party funds had been invested in oil shares was that investments had been made by another person. There were cries of "Name," Mr. Churcihll insisted that the point ought to be cleared up, but Major Archer-Shee stuck to his silence. The incident ended in the customary fashion: the accuser assuring the House that it was an innocent investment and that he cast no reflection upon any member of the Liberal Party. A quite good example of our present day habit of fighting by innuendo.

THE REBELS.

"Sir Edward Carson during his present visit to Ulster will hold a number of conferences with the local leaders of Unionist opinion and personally investigate and supervise all the arrangements which are being made to establish the provisional Government which is to take over the entire Government of Ulster in the event of the Home Rule Bill becoming law. those in a position to form an accurate those in a position to form an accurat judgment, are now almost complete."

Your readers, I think, will admit that these sentences are rather surprising. They appear in all soberness this morning at the head of a column in the leading journal. We are asked to accept the statement that all is prepared for armed rebellion and the establishment of provisional government in Ulster. And in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe and Lord Morley are pressed for an answer to the question whether the Government will or will not attempt to employ Imperial troops against people whose only (prospective) crime is that they refuse to be disloyal! The situation, clearly, is impossible or it will be if Sir Edward Carson is allowed to go on reviewing his volunteers and talking the frankest treason. Clearly, it will be said, it is one thing to conspire in Eastern Bengal to wage war against the King, and quite another thing in Northern Ireland. Meanwhile, the suffragist prisoners in England are in and out of prison, enduring with amasing resolution, the tortures of the Cat-and-Mouse Act. Mrs. Pankhurst on Monday reappeared on the platform, and eluded the police—no doubt with their connivance. But the lesser members of the organisation are not so fortunate, and it is said that they now refuse water as well as food, so that the periods of detention are shorter than ever. The hunger strike, it appears, is after all not confined to the woman suffragists. The other day the Home Secretary was questioned as to the experiences of two convicts who have been carrying it on, and he gave the following astonishing answer:—

Mr. McKenna informed Mr. Chancellor that two prisoners other than suffragists were refusing food and being forcibly fed. They first refused food on February 21 and May 29 respectively, and were first forcibly fed on March 4 and June 4 respectively. In one case forcible feeding had taken place 264 times and in the other 94 times. Another prisoner who had been on hungerstrike since May 14 resumed taking food on Sunday last after being forcibly fed 176 times.

Needless to say, Mr. McKenna added that the medical reports on the health of these prisoners were favourable.

THE BALKANS.

It is at last announced that the great Powers are about to act in order to put an end to the hideous condition of things in the Balkans. If they do move to any effect it will be mainly because of the new situation created, or rather the new fear aroused by the attempted return of the Turkish army into Thrace—the one event which according to the universal opinion, was outside the region of possibility. The chances are that the Turkish defiance will be shortlived. The Powers always have the resource of a naval demonstration. But the present position furnishes a striking illustration of the methods of the Concert of Europe. It gets immediately to work when Montenegro occupies Scutari: there are reasons why the Powers should affect concern for Alabanian nationality; but it confesses helplessness when the late Allies are at one another's throats—until Bulgaria is beaten and is suing for peace with three hostile armies converging upon Sofia. And to-day the Balkan States, not long since praised up by the English press, have few friends on this side of Europe. So much is the atmosphere changed with denunciation that two days ago Sir Valentine Chirol had a long letter in the "Times" pleading for a little more understanding of the combatants.

But, after all, what right have we to judge them so harshly? They are not indebted to the Great Powers for any kind of assistance in the struggle which they fought out against Turkey, but it is to the Great Powers, on the other hand, that they owe the interference with the settlement which they themselves had originally contemplated in the event of a successful issue to their struggle against Turkey, and it is that interference which is, in a great measure, responsible for the present "fratricidal" war. From the point of view of the Great Powers, that interference was inevitable, for it was, and, as Sir Edward Grey very candidly admitted, is still, a matter of vital importance "that no one of them should take any action likely to cause differences between them." It has been for years past one of the consistent aims of Austrian policy to prevent the extension of Servia to the Adriatic, and Italy has put forward similar objections to any considerable extension of Greek territory on the shores of the Adriatic.

From which it may be deduced that now as in times past, the chief blame for the miseries of the Balkans rests with the Powers—equally determined to checkmate one anothers' ambitions and to prevent the formation of a powerful confederation in South-Eastern Europe.

THE NEW LAUREATE.

The Prime Minister who has to appoint a new post Laureate is always deserving of sympathy. Public opinion in general seems to favour the abolition of the post: but historic sentiment is strong in these more or less democratic days, and a Liberal Prime Minister would be reluctant to lend colour to the charge that he and his colleagues had no care for culture or tradition. Mr. Asquith's problem may be said to have been the selection of a man who would be acceptable to all sides, so as to prevent a Tory successor from appointing Mr. Kipling. He has accordingly chosen Dr. Robert Bridges, long esteemed by the lovers of classical literature as a writer of scholary verse, though little known to the great reading public. It is amusing to see him assailed by the "Star" as "the pedant laureate," while most of the other papers have been indulging in mild praise of his poems. The other day a weekly paper arranged a referendum of readers, over 40,000, of whom voted, choosing from among 16 candidates for the leureateship. More than 22,000 votes went to Mr. Kipling, Mrs. Meynell was a bad second with 5,000, while Dr. Bridges polled only 710. And yet it would be hard to prove that Mr. Asquith's selection is not all things considered, the best.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT AJMERE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

A very satisfactory conference was held at Ajmere on 29th July to settle terms under which the Bikaner Durbar might construct its proposed metre gauge line through the territory owned by the Jaisalmere Durbar. With the assistance of Sir Elliot Colvin a complete agreement was reached on all points.

EMPIRE'S "CINDERELLAS."

PETROLEUM AND COTTON.

GREAT PROSPECTS OF PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

In a speech on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Lyttelton as a generous critic and life-long friend.

Proceeding, Mr. Harcourt said he proposed to-night to omit the Dominions whose great development and output were so well known. He would rather deal with the Cinderellas of the Empire, the Crown Colonies, producing a variety of raw material which would bear favourable comparison with the other Colonies.

Mr. Harcourt dwelt on the importance of Empire-grown cotton, to counteract the fluctuations of the United States, which had an adverse effect on the genuine industry.

The scarcest form of raw material at present in the Empire was petroleum. He believed, however, that there were great prospects of future production. In arranging its development we must proceed cautiously but rapidly. He had endeavoured to exclude great combines in giving oil concessions in British territory, and had made a reservation that the Admiralty should have full powers to obtain the production of oilfields, and that the majority of the directors were to be British, the company in no circumstances to fall under foreign control.

NAVY AND OIL PRODUCTION.

LONDON, August 1.

Mr. Harcourt, referring yesterday evening to the Government's position with regard to oil said that the Navy required a large, constant and dependable production.

An agreement had been made with a group representing several important interests in the oil industry, called the British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate. Several important British companies, including the Burmah Oil Company, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company were interested in that syndicate.

He was also on the point of making another agreement with another group representing British interests, which would take over several properties in Trinidad.

Both these corporations would be subject to all necessary conditions with regard to British control and naval pre-emption.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

NEW APPOINTMENT OF FOURTH SECRETARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a fourth Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for which a proposal was sent up by Lord Carmichael's Government last cold weather. The appointment will be tenttaively created for a period of two years, when it will again be taken up for reconsideration.

The creation of a fourth Secretary will involve the redistribution of business at Writer's Buildings, and it is understood that the new Secretary will be given the charge of general and educational matters and will also afford relief to other secretaries.

The arrangements will not in any way alter the position of the Director of Public instruction.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

As announced in the beginning of the season, the Government of India would appoint a small committee to go into the question of weights and measures in India.

Details have now been settled and the personal selected are the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Central Division, Bombay, who will be the President and the members are Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Collector and Magistrate of Chittor, Mr. G. A. Silherard, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Jhansi and Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji, Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

The death is announced of Professor, Milne, the seismologist.

PLANNING OF DELHI

COMMITTEE'S REPORTS CRITICISED.

SIR B. LESLIE'S PROPOSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Writing in to-day's "Journal" of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Bradford Leslie congratulates the Delhi town planners on the modification of their original ideas regarding the dangers of proximity to water, since the final plans extend the Capital beyond Kutub Road right down to the river at Indrapat, with a wide road on a reclaimed river frontage sweeping round the front of the existing city. This is practically an adoption and extension of his proposal last December. The location of a weir at Indrapat, two miles lower down than he proposed, and the exact height of the crest of the weir, are matters of detail. The main features of his scheme have been accepted as essential.

Considering his limited time, Sir B. Leslie says, and the fact that he was only working from memory regarding the topographical details, he is surprised to find that his errors, while greatly emphasised by the Committee, were so few and trifling. He holds that an elaborate revetment wall along the river road is unnecessary.

Moreover, he thinks that the Government of India has greatly overestimated the area to be occupied by the official population. He foreshadows a partially deserted Capital, with a trend of population towards the lake.

He deprecates the proposed branch railway and the costly terminal station, proposing as an alternative an outer circle, a standard gauge railway, linking up the various systems serving Delhi.

SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.

CONSUL-GENERAL "AT HOME."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 1.

In honour of the birthday anniversary of the Shah of Persia, H. E. Sir Mirza Dawood Khan, Consul-General for Persia, was "at home." The Members of the Christian, Hindu and Moslem communities, who were present, requested the Consul-General to convey to His Majesty their loyal and respectful felicitations. The Consul-General, after thanking them, said:—I take this opportunity of expressing with pleasure that the affairs of Persia are improving from day to day. Troubles and difficulties are over and the administration of the country is in a satisfactory condition. Trade routes are quite safe and caravans are passing to and fro with their merchandise in peace and safety. The gendarmery in the south has so completely established peace and order that the Government is quite confident of its maintenance in future. They are also about to extend and complete the system of gendarmery in other parts. The return of His Highness and the reassembling of Persian Parliament, which will be re-opened soon, will help a great deal in the progress of the country and will be a greater gratification for the friends and well wishers of Persia.

BURMA CROPS.

INCREASE OF ACREAGE UNDER COTTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

The official summary of the first forecast of the cotton crop for Burma for the year shows that the area under cotton in the eleven chief cotton-producing districts in Burma is estimated at 2,32,259 acres. This is 42,265 acres more than the area as estimated on the first forecast of 1912-13 and 1,391 acres more that the area actually cultivated last year. In the districts from which no forecasts are received the area under this crop is approximately 1,750 acres. Sowings were delayed in Thayetmyo and south of the dry zone for want of rain, but in the north the early rainfall was favourable and the crop was sown at normal time. The standing plants on the whole are in good condition.

The summary of the first forecast of the ground-nuts crop in Burma for the year 1913-14 says that the area under ground-nut sown in the principal groundnut-producing districts is estimated to be this year 2,02,035 acres. This is 9,994 acres more than the area actually cultivated in 1912-13. In the districts which do not furnish forecasts the area probably aggregates 2,500 acres. Sowings were delayed in the latter for want of rain, but the condition of the standing crop is satisfactory.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

REBEL PROVINCES WAVERING.

WOOSUNG TO BE CEDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, August 1.

The lull in the fighting continues. There seems to be no question that negotiations are in progress for the cession of the Woosung forts, the officers of which are visibly depressed by the news of the loss of Nanking.

The rebel forces in the Shanghai district have dwindled to 1,600, and refugees are returning to their homes.

HUANG-HSING AND SUN-YAT-SEN.

General Huang-hsing is reported to have left for Hong-Kong.

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen is believed to be preparing for departure.

THEATRE OF REBELLION TRANSFERRED.

A telegram from Peking says that the rebel leaders are quietly disappearing from centres menaced by the Northerners. The situation points to the theatre of rebellion being transferred to Canton.

The Northerners are steadily subduing the rebels, while wavering provinces are hastening to assure the Government of their support.

GENERAL LUNG'S ADVANCE.

HONGKONG, August 1.

General Lung Chai Kwong, with loyal Kwangsi troops, has captured Shiuhing and is marching in the direction of Canton.

The Governor-General has despatched troops to check Lung's advance and an engagement is imminent.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

FAMINE DISAPPEARING IN AHMEDNAGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

Crop telegrams from all parts of India indicate that the country had a good monsoon and flood damages are not heavy.

Both in the United Provinces and the Punjab prospects are generally good.

The prospects of early rice in Assam and Bengal are fair. The condition of autumn rice and jute in Purnea is not satisfactory and some damage by storm to jute is reported from the Bengal districts.

In Bombay, the famine conditions at Ahmednagar are gradually disappearing, the total number on relief at Ahmednagar is 17,799, while Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur account for 431 men making the grand total of 18,230.

In Madras owing to heavy rainfall in the Coast districts, the standing crop is fair to good.

As regards prices it is normal and falling in Burma, rising in Bengal, stationary in Madras, Bihar and the Frontier, fluctuating upwards in north and downwards in south U. P., high in the Punjab and Bombay, above normal and steady in Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

BURMA MOSLEMS' PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

At an extraordinary general meeting held here of the Burma Moslem Society the following resolutions were passed:—That the meeting of the Burma Moslem Society, while voicing the opinion of the domiciled Moslem community residing at Rangoon, expresses its feeling of horror and surprise at the demolition of a part of the Machli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore with the sanction of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; that this meeting humbly prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to restore the demolished part of the said Mosque and respectfully urges the Government of India to advise the Provincial Governments to stick to the sound policy of religious toleranoe which is the unique characteristic of this benign Government; and that this meeting resolves that copies of the above resolutions should be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

PILGRIMS COMMITTEE'S.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

In connection with the Pilgrims Committee who are visiting places of pilgrimage to improve the sanitary conditions, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is leaving for Nanital on the 4th instant to complete the work of the U. P. Committee.

He will visit Bihar and Bombay in October.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DENOUNCED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

ABOLITION AN ESSENTIAL REFORM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

Addressing a meeting of ten thousand persons at Carnarvon, Mr. Lloyd George denounced the House of Lords for rejecting Liberal measures and fomenting civil war and bloodshed in order to defy Acts of Parliament. That action had made the abolition of the present House an essential reform. A Chamber would be provided in which all parties and creeds received equal treatment.

SARANAC ENQUIRY.

CAPTAIN BURN DENIES NEGLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 1.

At the Saranc enquiry before the Marine Court to-day in connection with the grounding of the vessel near Bizerta and again off the coast of Ceylon, the Second Officer was recalled to correct some of his previous evidence, mostly in the matter of dates. The wireless operator was then called. He said that when approaching Bizerta shortly before midnight on the night in question he went to the Captain and asked if any further messages had to be dispatched, the Captain said "No" Captain Burn was studying the chart table and was perfactly sober. Witness had never seen him otherwise.

The Steaward who was examined next said that at about eleven o'clock he was told by the Captain to bring a whiskey and soda and some food. That was all the Captain had so far as he knew. He had never seen the Captain the worse for liquor.

Captain Burn then went in to the witness box and gave the version of what transpired on the night when the Saranac grounded at Bizerta. He denied negligence and also the allegation that he was drunk. Suggestions to that effect were untrue. He had been in the harbour before and understood everything perfectly. The grounding was very trivial. The pilot came aboard and said he expected they would flot with the tide. He then went away. Witness commanded the vessel when she entered the harbour next morning. The Agent came aboard, but witness did not report the grounding as it seemed trivial.

Further hearing was adjourned until Monday.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 1.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdom accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and an A. D. C. this morning visited the Poona Gayan Samaj Music School in Holkar's Wada. Among those present to receive Their Excellencies were Sirdar Nowrojee Puddumjee, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Dr. Wadia, Professor Bhate and others. After a song of welcome had been sung by the children of the school the party were shown round the school, visiting each of the several classes as well as the Museum in which were a collection of musical instruments.

Mr. Sahastrabudhe, the Secretary of the Poona Gayan Samaj, then read the report for the year after which a programme of vocal and instrumental musical items was gone through.

Sirdar Nowrojee Paddumji, before Lord and Lady Willingdon left, made a short speech in which he thanked them for paying a visit to the school. The Samaj, the speaker said gave gratuitous musical instruction to more than 1,200 boys attending 3 primary schools. He thought that the Gayan Samaj was doing what it could with its limited resources. Its annual income was Rs. 2,000 from member's and donation which the Government supplemented by a grant of Rs. 1,000.

Their Excellencies were garlanded before leaving the school.

EDUCATION IN U. P.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

The Provincial Education Committee will resume their task at Naini Tal under the presidency of C. A. Piggott about the 11th instant. A supplementary advisory committee which has been especially considering the subject of Mahomedan education has framed its recommendations and as the main inquiry is practically complete the report will probably be in the hands of the Government by the end of the month.

VAIKOM MURDER.

WIFE AND POLICE OFFICER CHARGED.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 1.

The following statements were made to the Taluk Magistrate of Vaikom by the witnesses cited for the prosecution in the case in which Inspector B. W. Swinny and Mrs. Stephens are charged with the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens.

The first witness Ramunni Krishnan, the late Mr. Buckingham Stephens's butler, stated that the deceased told him that he was going to leave his wife, the second accused, at Trichur as she was proving disobedient. As usual he retired to bed at 10 p.m. The second accused and the deceased took their bed in the western room of the building. The first accused slept in the room on the west of it. The first accused brought with him from Trivandram a servant named Vareed. Vareed, witness and others slept in the corridor and in the dining room. Between four and 5 a.m., he heard the report of a gun and called out "Chockra" twice or thrice. The latter also told witness he heard the report of a gun. This was about 5 minutes after the report. Witness saw smoke coming out of the room where the deceased slept. Witness and the chockra went to the deceased's room and when they neared the eastern door of the room the second accused rushed out of it and ordered the witness to open the southern door of the corridor. Immediately the door was opened the first accused came to the place. The first and second accused spoke something. Afterwards they both went to the southern verandah. There was no gun at that time in the room where the deceased slept. Witness saw the deceased's skull scattered on the pillow which was stained with blood.

GUN SURREPTITIOUSLY INTRODUCED.

Immediately the first and second accused came to the corridor. The first accused wrote a letter and witness took it to the police station. Witness and Pathrose went together. When witness returned to the bungalow, he saw the first accused's gun in the room with a string tied to it. As usual, the first and second accused had coffee, breakfast and tea that day. At night, after the arrival of the father, the first accused and the second accused took nothing. Next day the body was removed to Kottayam for interment. The second accused told witness to take care of the first accused and feed him well till her return from Kottayam. Witness showed unwillingness. Accused told witness that he would also be leaving on that day. The second accused told witness to give the first accused deceased's bicycle, two of his pigeons, four chickens, a lamp and food sufficient to last him on the way. The gun belonged to the first accused. He was staying in the bungalow for about fifteen days. The first and second accused were on such terms of familiarity that it gave room for suspicion.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The second witness Kittunni Kelu, who was employed under the deceased for the last five years said that it was about two or two and a half months since the deceased and the second accused came to Vaikam. The deceased went on the night of the 26th to see the wife of a friend and the doors of all rooms and corridors were as usual kept closed. Early in the morning between four and five, witness woke on hearing the report of a gun. The butler called him. As they looked they saw smoke issuing out of the room. They went close to the door and saw the deceased's scull scattered and spread over the pillow which was covered with blood at that time. There was no gun in the room. Witness went to Kootiparampu with one of the boatmen who was to take the first accused to Trivandram. On his return as he rolled his mat in the main building he saw a lead bullet close by and pointed it out to the first accused who said "Let it be there, you had better go and watch the things in front of the house." Witness went at once. The deceased used to take liquor only moderately. On that day the deceased looked as usual. Witness never found any change in his condition.

AN EXPERT WITNESS.

Thomas Burrel Skinner, an expert witness made a statement before the District Magistrate of Kottayam. He said I visited the place of the occurrence. There were there at the time the Kottayam District Magistrate, Police and others. I examined the body and the position in which the gun lay at the time with the string tied to it. When the gun was examined and the string passed through it the string broke. From examination of the position of the dead body and the gun it became evident to me that the deceased could not have shot himself.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The Bombay Improvement Trust loan of 20 lakhs at 4 per cent. for sixty years is not before the Government of India.

KIRKEE DEFAMATION CASE.

MARKET SERGEANT CHARGED.

FURTHER REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

The further hearing of the case in which two bazar keepers in the market at Kirkee, were charged by Sergeant H. N. Merchant, with defaming his character, was resumed to-day before Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Bar-at-law appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mr. J. P. D'Souza for the defence.

Witness Parashram, cross-examined, said:—

The pages of the diaries are loose. The balances have been taken in the diary. The items of one transaction are sometimes less than 10. Two or three minutes are necessary to write the day's accounts. I am not in my master's house at fixed hours of the day, and the writing is done in the evenings. When it is very late I keep it over for the next day. The account is not written every day.

I came to my masters house on the day he paid Rs. 150, in the morning. Owing to some other work, I had not gone out for collections. On the day Rs. 100 was paid, I went for collections later on. I generally go out for collections after 10 or 12, according to my convenience. When my master paid out the money he asked me to make an entry. I cannot say why it was entered last, but it is in the diary. I do not know for what purpose the amount was paid. I know this amount was paid in six sovereigns and Rs. 60 in cash. That the amount was paid in six sovereigns and Rs. 60 in cash is not mentioned in the account book. I remeber it as it was a large sum. I did not take the money in my hand but saw the same when it was placed on the ground. When money is received from the Committe by warrants I get the warrants read by some one who reads English.

GRAIN DEALER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness cross-examined, deposed that he was not at all on bad terms with his son. He keeps a grain and grocery shop, and all the accounts are written by his son. His son may have written the accounts daily. His brother looked after the accounts. He knew nothing about them. Witness Bala Sonaji, cross-examined deposed that the acounts in Books F and G. were not written in his presence nor under his supervision. There were about 100 accounts in the books. He knew them all. He produced them before the Income Tax Collector. The books were sent to his sister as she had to get some Rs. 2,500 and interest had to be calculated.

Witness Khuda Behram deposed that he kept no accounts. The Rs. 50 he gave the Sergeant were brought from his house. He did not keep any accounts as all transactions were in cash. He could not say whether he gained or lost during the month. House No. 56 belonged to the wife of accused No. 1. He arranged regarding the house with the woman's vakil Chandra-Chud. The latter gave him notice to quit the house. He had gone to accused No. 1's wife who told him to go to the vakil. He gave the notice he had received to the complainant. The complainant would not allow him to sub-let No. 56, so he wanted to go to No. 11. He received no notice from the Cantonment Committee regarding No. 56. The rent he paid for No. 56 was Rs. 88 per mensem; and for No. 11, Rs. 25. Fatehulla Mogul was still his partner and paid Rs. 16 for house No. 1. There was a written agreement of partnership between them. The Sergeant insisted on his leaving No. 56. He wrote to the Cantonment Committee that house No. 56 did not suit him. He paid the money along with the application.

He had paid no money for moving from house No. 11 to No. 56 as none was asked from him. Regarding moving from No. 1 to 56 he had a talk with the Sergeant on the 1st of April 1913, in the Cantonment office. He had taken the money and the application to the Sergeant at about 3 p.m. There were Rs. 75 in notes and the rest in cash. The Sergeant put the money in his pocket. No one was there at the time. The office was open.

THE SERGEANT'S FRIEND.

Kassum, contractor, he referred to was a friend if the Sergeant. He merely knew him as he lived on the top floor of the same house as himself. He saw Kassum going with the Sergeant often. Kassum had dealings with the Committee. He had not looked to the name in which the cheque was made out but Kassum endorsed it in his presence. Kassum had told him that the money was returned by the Sergeant as the matter would not be done under Rs. 300.

Witness, Nusserwan Mondigar for the defence, being examined, deposed that the writing on the slip (Ex. R.) was not his. He had only written the numbers of currency notes. The other slip shown him was his.

Witness Birja Durga, for the defence, examined, said that he had a Toddy shop in Kirkee. His master was Koopechand Parashram who lived in Poona. He had paid Rs. 25 to the Sergeant as he was threatened that his licence would he taken away. The money was paid in Rs. 23 cash and Rs. 2 in small change. His master came to Kirkee every 5 or 6 months. Two on three sealers of his come every day. The sealer took the money daily. The sealer was not told about Rs. 25 being paid. He was fined Rs. 5 for keeping rubbish in another goota. He was also fined for being drunk.

The case was adojurned.

BANK OF BURMA.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON August 1.

The Bombay committee of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma in liquidation had formulated a scheme for taking of British Burma Petroleum shares and had decided to sell the same to the general public as against the low prices that are quoted at present. An application was made to the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the subject and the matter was argued on two occasions this week and adjourned till Saturday for further arguments.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, takes four months leave in continuation of the College vacation of two months. Mr. Kelly, Assistant Principal officiates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. Burmester, 31st Lancers, Duberly, 17th Cavalry, and Hourlett, 72nd Punjabis, are promoted to be Captains.

The following Majors of the Indian Medical Service are promoted to be Lieut.-Cols.:—C. C. S. Barry, J. Would, J. Mulvany, C. A. Burden, C. H. Bowle Evans, H. Bennett, A. E. Berry, P. B. Bharucha, R. W. G. Hingston, J. B. Tackaberry, C. Newton Davis, R. C. Clifford, C. Newcomb, H. E. Shroff, T. A. Hughs, Latiff Hussain Khan, Mr. M. Purvis, and D. M. Taylor.

Lieut.-Cols. Chaldecott, 21st Cavalry, and Sharman, I.M.S., (Madras) retire from service,

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Major Powell and Lieut. Coates, Punjab Light Horse.

Engineer McDonald is promoted Chief Engineer, Marine, at Rs. 350 per mensem.

The following amendment is substituted for rule 157 (a) published in the Army Department notification No. 911, dated 4th November, 1911:—The Officer Commanding the army division or independent brigade shall then record his opinion on the circumstances of the loss or theft and may impose for each weapon lost or stolen collective fines to the extent hereinunder specified on the Native Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of such unit, or upon so many of them as he considers should be held responsible for the occurrence. Rifle or carbine Rs. 500, Pistol Rs. 175, Bolt Rs. 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains T. G. F. Paterson and W. H. Boalth I.M.S., go to Bombay for civil employment.

The services of F. C. T. Halliday, Superintendent of Police, Behar and Orissa are placed under the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. N. Mukerjee has been posted as Assistant Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

Mr. C. D. Crofton, C.S., officiates in class 3 of Accountant-General.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tyndalf, Military Accountant is granted three months and fifteen days' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr. Richards, Executive Engineer are placed under Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Mr. B. P. Varma, Executive Engineer goes to the Punjab for employment in Irrigation Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Sir David Semple, Director of the Research Institute, Kasauli, retires from service and Major W. F. Harvey, I.M.S. is confirmed as his successor.

Capt. F. P. Mackie, I.M.S., is appointed in Bacteriological Department.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

Mr. C. W. C. Pillar, first grade District and Sessions Judge of Gaya has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service. He is now on furlough at Home and does not return to India.

Major Fry, I.M.S., Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will, officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, when Major Clemeshaw proceeds Home on leave in the autumn.

Mr. J. C. Ker, C.S., Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence is proceeding Home on long leave and reverts to Bombay Presidency on his return.

EMPIRE COTTON.

GERMAN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

COST REDUCED BY HALF.

The following article in the "Westminster Gazette" of the 18th ult., which was the subject of a Reuter message in our issue of the 21st., will be read with much interest in this Presidency:—

There is in London at the present time a man who wants to change the system of cotton-growing the world over. He is a German—Mr. Woldemar Schutze, and he believes he has discovered a process which is going to reduce the cost of cotton-production by something like one-half, and as the cotton crops of the world are valued at something like £200,000,000 annually, that reduction is no small matter. If belief in his method were purely a personal matter, his claims might be accepted with something of a smile, but the value of his discovery is supported by high scientific opinion, and the discovery itself has been granted letters patent not only in Germany but in every country which has patent laws. That in itself is a remarkable fact, for there are few, if any, other examples of a patent for an agricultural process of this kind.

MAKING THE PLANT PERENNIAL.

The cotton plant in its wild state is a perennial plant with a life of from twenty to twenty-five years. Where cotton is cultivated, however, the shrub is treated as an annual plant. After each crop the plants are burned and rooted up. There are several reasons for this practice. The field of cotton after the first year is very small, and the cotton shrub is liable to the attacks of a great number of insect pests, to which, in its wild state, it is immune. The burning keeps down the pests and enables a high average yield to be maintained from plants grown from seed. But this annual resowing is enormously wasteful of labour, and in across where labour is scarce prevents any great expansion of the amount of land under cotton.

What Mr. Woldemar Schutze proposes to do is to restore the perennial character of the cotton plant, while maintaining the yield, and rendering immune to insect pests and frosts, which prevail over a large part of the cotton districts in America. He accomplishes this by a process of grafting. The experience of gardeners has shown that if a cutting from a superior fruit tree is grafted on to the steam of an inferior tree the fruit produced belongs to the finer species and does not deteriorate for a number of years. But the closer the relationship between the grafted cutting—the scion—and the tree on which it is grafted—the stock—the better is the product.

This teaching of experience is applied by Mr. Schutze to the cotton plant. He moves by two stages. In the first of these he aims at producing a plant immune from insect pests by grafting a selected species of cotton plant upon some wild species of the district. The result is a plant having the yielding qualities of the selected scion with the immunity from insect pests and cold of the wild species. Having obtained this new variety, the next process is to grow from the seeds of the new plant, and upon this stem to graft cuttings from the mother plants. In this way a cotton plant is obtained which yields heavily and for a long period, and is attacked neither by pests nor frost. Instead of having to be sown anew each year the new plant is a perennial, and consequently there is an enormous saving of labour in preparing the ground, in sowing, and in clearing away plants after each crop.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

So far the experiments made in this process have been conducted in the tropical regions of East Africa. It would probably take five seasons to produce a plant immune to frost, although there is no doubt that it could be done. In Africa, however, the development of this new process would be of enormous consequence. It would give us great cotton areas in British colonies, and reduce the dependence of the cotton trade upon the United States. Labour difficulties have been the main hindrance to cotton-growing on a great scale in Africa. There is no adequate supply of men. But if the labour of planting and destroying each year can be avoided the men who would be occupied in these processes could be set to work opening out new areas, and cotton production in a few years could be doubled and trebled.

With a larger production at a lessened cost of raw cotton, the cotton trade in this country would have a real stimulus. No longer dependent upon America, with its fluctuating yields and the continual uncertainty of the quality of the crop, it could draw supplies from the African Colonies. That has been the dream of enlightened men in the trade for years. It may be that Mr. Schutze has discovered the means to make of the vision a reality; and at the same time to give prosperity to the lands in the tropics which we have to open out, develop, and govern.

There is not enough coal in Calcutta at present to meet the demand. It is feared there will be considerable rise in price of coal shortly.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUNICIPAL CHIEF OFFICER'S OFFENCE.

INNOCENT WOMAN DRAGGED IN COURT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

G. D. VAZE v. EMPEROR.

This was an application for the revision of the order of the District Magistrate of West Khandesh, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, awarding compensation of Rs. 50 to the injured party.

The facts of the case were fully stated by Mr. K. R. Bomanji in his judgment. He said "I think the appellant has been rightly convicted. The actual complainant knew nothing about the facts of the case. He is a Municipal servant and being told to make a complaint has done so on the papers placed in his hands. The appellant as Chief Officer of the Dhulia Municipality ordered the prosecution of Shaik Jehan Mardkutubcalam. As a matter of fact he had no right to do so without the sanction either of the Municipality or the managing committee. It was a gross piece of carelessness on his part to have done what he did. One would think that a man in the responsible position of a chief officer would not commit a silly blunder like that. This is not the only blunder he has made. The original report of the Municipal overseer Phatak, dated 6th August, 1912, shows that his complaint was against a man only, not against any woman. But at the instance of a Municipal Councillor, Mr. Fayajoddin Aba Ahmed, the woman's name was substituted for that of the man. And funnily enough the alleged original offender Ibrahim was made witness. This worthy councillor had, seems, in May 1912, made a complaint to the Municipality and caused the prosecution of this same woman's husband. The latter was discharged. The Chief Officer knew all about that case as he was examined in it. So that it was all the more necessary for him to exercise proper supervision before he ordered the prosecution of the woman. He has shown an utter want of care in the discharge of an important function, has exceeded his powers, dragged a woman into a court of law needlessly.

VEXATIOUS ACTION.

His action was decidedly vexatious and the charge utterly ill-founded and frivolous. It seems to have been got up by the Municipal Councillor through spite, and if the appellant did not deliberately join him in the matter, he certainly through his carelessness proved a ready tool in Mr. Fayajoddin's hands. I dismiss the appeal under Section 425 Criminal Procedure Code. I may add that the wording of S. 250 C. P. C. is sufficiently wide to justify the prosecution of not only the actual complainant but also the informant. (See B. H. C., cr., R., No 61 of 11th November 1886). Imperator vs. Bhima, wife of Dhondu.

Mr. P. Shingne, appeared on behalf of the applicant.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Shingne, rejected the application.

GOVERMENT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(Before Justice Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. HARIDAS LAXMIDAS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay, against the decision of the First Class Magistrate of Thana, who acquitted the accused (respondent) under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The accused Haridas in this case was charged and tried for applying his harbour craft for hire without getting the certificate of registry as required by Sections 4 and 7 of the Coasting Vessels Act, (Act XIX of 1898) and thus committing an offence punishable under Section 13 of the said Act. The trying Magistrate held the accused not guilty of the offence charged, hence the appeal.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. He said that the lower Court's decision was contrary to law and had caused a miscarriage of justice. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act XIX of 1898 were misconstructed by the Court below. The accused's firm was not a registered one and consequently the law applicable to registered companies could not be applied to it. Even supposing that the allegation of the accused that his business was carried on in the name of his deceased father, be true, it was wrong to hold that the accused's firm was an owner as used in Sections 4 and 7 of the Coasting Vessels Act. It was wrong on the part of the lower Court to hold that on the death of the accused's father there was no change of owners. The intention of the Legislature appeared to be to enforce the provisions of the Act, the owner in person.

Mr. Kelkar appeared on behalf of the respondent. He said that the accused and his broker and father were members of a joint Hindoo family. Haridas traded in the name of his father Hemdis, and other transactions were done in the name of the deceased Laxmidas Kurji. The rice firm managed by Haridas, retained the same Laxmidas to perpetuate his memory. There was no change of the name of the owner. The name continued the same and therefore the accused was not guilty under sections 4 and 7 of the Act.

SECOND REGISTRATION NECESSARY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment of the Court said it appeared that the accused, his brother and father were members of a joint Hindu family. The craft was purchased in the name of the father who died in 1912. Under Section 4, a second registration was required when the change of the owner took place. The Magistrate acquitted him on the ground that the necessity for the second registration was avoided in as much as the business conducted by the son was in the name of the father. It appeared to him that the words of the Act were too clear to admit such construction. In his opinion he was liable under section 13. The result was that under that Section the accused must be convicted of the offence imputed to him, and subjected to a fine, following the decision in 7 Bombay, 280. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS.

PLAINTIFF'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HARI BHAU LUPNE v. MOTABHOY DHANJISHAW DARUKHANAWALA.

Judgment in this case was delivered by His Lordship yesterday.

The facts of this suit were reported in a previous issue of the "Chronicle."

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said that the plaintiff asked for an injunction and damages against the defendant on account of infringement of the patent of a machine to shell ground nuts, which he got in 1911. The machine consisted of (1) a metre, (2) a withering fan and (3) a spring. The plaintiff attached much value to the metre and the withering fan. It was not the plaintiff's desire that the machine was to be put to any other use than that of shelling ground nuts. The defendant said that the plaintiff's invention was no invention at all. The general ground to be considered was whether the plaintiff's invention was one which could be patented or not. A patentable invention must be new and must possess utility. Evidence went to show that none of the dealers had ever heard of such a machine like the plaintiff's. He had been referred to many English cases to which he had given his most careful attention.

A CREDITABLE INVENTION.

The question must be decided on the particular facts of each particular case. On the general ground he should be disposed to think that the plaintiff's machine was new enough to entitle him to the right of protection. But on other grounds he was convinced that the plaintiff's suit must be dismissed with costs. The plaintiff's invention was not new. His was only an anticipation of the defendant's by two years. The plaintiff's case must also fail on the evidence. It was proved that he did sell the machine to Rajaram and Co. for profit. He came to this conclusion with much regret because the plaintiff's invention did him much credit and was of great commercial utility; but the plaintiff ought to have been more careful. With all his sympathies for the plaintiff he must dismiss the plaintiff's suit with all costs. The defendant was not entitled to any counterclaim.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Hiralal & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kolah.

THE CAUSE LIST.

SATURDAY 2ND AUGUST, 1913.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

P.P. No. 2-13—In Person Rukhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co. Notice 12-7-13.

459-00—Mulji Kh. and Tha. Damodhar Vandrawandas v. Devidas Vandrawandas & ors. Madhowji and Co. 22-7-13.

In Re Reference Nos. 87 and 96 of 1910 and ors. and 497-11—Khunderao L. and M. In Re Costs of Messers. Khanderao Laud and Mehta v. Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Metha, Applicants, Bhimji and Co. 28-7-13.

482-04—M. B. Chothia Sarabai and anr. v. Hormasji N. Vakil and ors. Payne & Co. 30-7-13.

508-13—Madh K. & Ch. Tarachand Panalal and ors. Pragji Soonderji, v. Khanderao L. & M. 17-7-13.

197-12—Sudaymal & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Esaji Mossaji and ors. Payne & Co. 22-7-13.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustomji Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow. Ardshir H. and Co. 24-7-13.

194-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Dhanabai widow v. Gosai Chaubal Gavie Payne & Co. 29-7-13.

886-12—Wadia G. & Co. Charles Edward v. Ismail Haji Habib Surajmal and Co. 29-7-13.

650-13—Mehta and Del. Ahmed Sooleman v. Dinath Fakira Babu Payne & Co. 31-7-13.

933-12—Little and Co. Rattonbai widow and ors. v. Mahomedally Adamji and ors. Payne & Co. 31-7-13.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P. & Papa Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and ors. v. the Advocate General of Bombay and ors. Little and Co. Wadia G. & Co. 15-7-13.

O.S. 648-13—Mehta and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia & ors. Vachha and Co. 22-7-13.

For Consent Decree in Court.

679-13—Motichand and D. Govindchand Gulabchand v. Sha Vadilal Karamchand a firm.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMR'S. REPORT.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K. & G. Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co. Part heard.

For Further Direction and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu J. & M. Champsey Parbat & ors. v. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Little & Co. Manch & N. Shroff D. & D. For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co. Not to be called on till 7-8-13.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

S. C. Ct. 739/28300-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. J. M. Billimoria v. Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj & ors. Sm. B. & Co.

1183-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Lalji Narranji v. Virji Peroj & ors. Unwalla P. & P.

1262-12—Dikshit & P. Messrs. Keshowlal Chhotalal, a firm, v. Chunilal Harilal & ors. Amin. & D.

19-13—Grd. H. D. & Co. P. Nusserwanji & Co. a firm v. Nowroji Merwanji Dubash.

30-13—Jehanjir G. & B. Messrs. Dharamsey & Co. a firm v. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli & ors. Nadirshaw & D.

522-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v. Miss Gohurian Motichand & D.

1281-12—Nadirshaw & D. Ritta Pasguna Fernandes v. Marian George & ors. C. P. D. Canhamatu J & M.

11-13—Manekial & Ty. Tapan Khimji a firm & anr. v. Purshotam Sunderji & anr. Amin. & D.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A FRIEND'S BETRAYAL.

COCAINE IN A GHARRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Bechardas Shewji, a Bunia, with being in possession of twenty grains of cocaine without a license.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was, that on Thursday night an Excise officer on duty at Kumbharwada, Fifth Lane, saw a victoria coming out of the lane. There were two occupants of the carriage, one of whom was the accused, who was noticed putting something under his seat. The gharry was detained and searched when the cocaine was found underneath the seat.

A defence witness stated that while the accused was going to a theatre, he invited his friend to join him. This friend proved false to the accused and put the cocaine into the victoria to get him into trouble.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the putting of the cocaine into the gharry was a trick played upon the accused by a man who was put up to do it at the instigation of one of his relatives with whom he was not on good terms.

His Worship disbelieved the defence story and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of 50.

"INDIA—ANCIENT AND MODERN."

Under the auspices of the "Dr. Khote Club" a very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, on Sunday last in the hall of Mr. J. S. Samzgiri at Girgaum. Dr. D. R. Khote occupied the chair. The lecturer gave a succinct account of the different Governments that ruled over India beginning from the *Pauranic* times and compared them with the present British rule and conclusively showed how that rule excelled in some respects even the Ramarajya and was a blessing to India in all respects. The lecturer specially showed how the British rule tended to mould the character of the people of India and to infuse in them a patriotic, political and national life, such as was never known before in India.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

"TADU" AS MEANS OF DETCETION.

STORY OF A FALSE CHARGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Gulamali Abdulali, a wealthy merchant, with the theft of Rs. 515-1-6 belonging to one Gulamali Tyebali.

On the night of the 25th May, the complainant stated that he had Rs. 500 in his possession when he retired to rest. On awaking the following morning he missed this sum together with Rs. 15-1-6 belonging to a fellow lodger named Nazarali. The complainant made several attempts and enquiries to recover the money, but could find no trace of the thief. Finally he applied to a man called Devilal who undertook to find the culprit by means of "jadu." For this purpose a nail was driven into the wall and the suspected persons were ordered to touch it. By doing so the hand of the guilty person, said Devilal, would stick fast to the nail so that he would not be able to remove it. The accused person went through the ordeal, but stood the test safely.

Dissatisfied with the result and still alleging that the accused was the thief, the complainant reported the matter to Inspector Barnes and had the accused arrested at Amraoti.

Mr. Saher, Barrister, appeared for the complainant whilst Mr. Godinho defended the accused.

Mr. Godinho urged that the charge was a malicious one made up by the complainant to extort money from the accused, who was a respectable man, and was being subjected to gross humiliation. As the complainant could produce no proofs of the accused's guilt, and, as his evidence was entirey unsatisfactory, the Magistrate discharged the accused and suggested that action be taken against the com-

I. M. S. AND PROFESSORSHIPS.

NEW CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Patel, in the Bombay Legislative Council, has served to elicit a reply from Government to the effect that the newly created post of a full time Professorship of Pathology in the Grant Medical College is to be reserved for an officer of the Indian Medical Service. That this resolve, on the part of Government is likely to cause no inconsiderable regret and chagrin, both to the educated Indian public and to all the members of the independent medical profession, is certain. The profession here through its accredited mouth-piece, the Bombay Medical Union, has, times out of number, laboured to advocate useful reforms in the quite anomalous, and at the same time pernicious system of education which obtains in the Grant Medical College. It has from time to time impressed upon Government as well as the Secretary of State, the necessity of subordinating all considerations of promotion and privileges of the Indian Medical Service to the sole question of efficient medical education that needs to be imparted to the students who flock to the only Medical College of the Presidency. The local profession has always insisted upon selecting the best men either within or without the Indian Medical Service, exercised a beneful influence on prolatter or of the monopoly enjoyed by them for upwards of half a century. It is chiefly due to the labours of the local profession that a full time appointment is now created; as they have consistently urged that the extensive engagements of a tempting general and consultation practice have exercised a baneful influence on professorial duties, which usually require leisure and full attention. In view of the sympathetic and favourable medical despatch of Lord Morley, and the utterances of the present Secretary of State, Lord Crewe, it was almost a foregone anticipation that this new appointment will be given to an eligible Indian outside the service, as has been done in other parts of India.

Not very long ago, our redoubtable champion of higher education, and of Indian merit, took occasion to invite the attention of Lord Sydenham's Government, in the Legislative Council to the claims of highly trained Indian Medical men, and, among them, he suggested the name of a well-known Mahomedan Doctor. Sir Pherozeshah suggested in as many words as to convey, that those promising Indians who have spared neither money nor labour to attain high degrees and honours here, as well as in England, have a claim upon Government to be given facilities and encouragement for the further development of their talents and attainments. He was perfectly justified in saying this, because the fact is patent that of all the liberal professions, the Indian Medical profession has hitherto received scant encouragement and support from the authorities so far as Hospital and College appointments are concerned, and I am sure, Mr. Editor that your influential paper will do a great service to the public and the local medical profession by supporting the reasonable aspirations of a class of well-educated Indians that has from time to time represented their grievances to the higher authorities, but I regret to write, without success.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICIES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

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BOMBAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

PAY INADEQUATE FOR COST OF LIVING.

PETITION TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

A petition which is the result of the rise in the price of food in Bombay during recent years has been sent to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell by the Bombay Post Office clerks whose complaint is that on their scale of pay they feel the pinch of the increased cost of living very keenly.

The petition points out that there has been no proportional rise in wages to cope with the rise in the cost of food and adds that after ten or twelve years of service it is hard for a married man to exist in these days on a pittance of Rs. 36. The average pay of a Post Office clerk, say the petitioners, is Rs. 47 and out of this his rent for two rooms at the cheapest rate in the most unhealthy localities of the city comes to about Rs. 11. The gist of the memorial is that during the past five years is has been impossible for clerks in Bombay to live comfortably on their pay. The Post Office clerks compare their circumstances with those of the Telegraph Department and state that the latter are started on Rs. 40 and with ten years' service rise to Rs. 60 the least. Under the circumstances they feel it would be ridiculous to compare their state to that of the signallers, even in the local scale of the telegraphs, who with 14 years' service are sure of securing Rs. 90 per mensem.

Further facts in the petition show that the generality of clerks with nine or ten years of service is in the grade of Rs. 40; that is to say their pay has been increased by Rs. 10 during ten years or at the rate of a rupee per year. There being about 225 clerks in the last grade and 50 paid probationers, the last probationer must wait ten years to get his Rs. 40, and 8 years more to get Rs. 50 per mensem. Though the scale of pay as it obtains in the Bombay Post Office has been brought almost to the level of some of the least paid of other Government Offices, the notable difference is that while their scale may be the same as that of the Post Office, their emoluments are increased by 20 per cent. local allowance.

Another grievance enumerated by the petitioners is that their period of casual leave has been curtailed from twenty to twelve days.

In conclusion the petitioners make certain requests for the consideration of their Director-General which suggest that the system of annual increment be introduced so that with 15 years of service they may be entitled to Rs. 90, or that the present grades be so improved that they may be sure of a salary of not less than Rs. 80 with 14 years' service and that the days of casual leave during a year be raised to twenty.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

By retaining the services of some of those who have been so popular this week and adding new stars to them, the Excelsior has produced a programme for the new week which will take a lot of beating. First and foremost are the Jackowlews, those wonderful dancers whose performances made such a stir when they first appeared in Bombay as something both novel and beautiful. Mr. Stillwell, whose reputation as a purveyor of the startling and the mysterious is firmly established, has new marvels up his sleeve (like a true conjuror) and is billed for a striking performance which he calls "The Deluge." The comedians who appeared last week are retained, and then on Monday there is to be added to the list two ballet dancers from the Royal Opera House who have danced their way to the hearts of many audiences there. The film programme includes an episode from the Franco-Prussian war called "The Attack on the Mill," from Zola's story and a funny film called "Wiffles at the Front," in which we see the great film comedian in an entirely new role, and funnier than ever.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The big film to be exhibited here tonight claims to be something quite new in the way of picture-dramas, being a story depicting the strange adventures of a wonderful man-monkey named "Balao." This extraordinary animal not only acts as a human being but can also talk intelligently, and when dressed up in human garb appears almost a civilised creature. The story, taken from a novel by a popular French author, is strange and fanciful yet worked out in a most convincing manner.

Another good drama on the bill is "The House with the Shutters," an episode of the American Civil War, showing how a girl saves the honour of her family by going to the battlefield in place of her brother who has turned out a coward. With two such strong dramas on the list this new programme ought to prove a successful one.

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The sixth monthly conversational meeting of the above Union will be held in the premises of the A. E. S.'s High School, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 5. p. m. (S. T.). Members are invited to attend.

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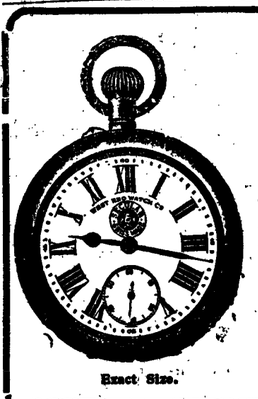

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

CRICKET.

Not for many a long day have the Amateurs put up so fine a show against the Players as they did in the match which ended at the Oval on Saturday, July 12, in a draw. It was a draw officially, but morally it was a victory for the Gentlemen for, with only two wickets to fall, the Players still required 99 runs to win.

The first innings of the Gentlemen certainly did not lead one to suppose that they would leave off in so favourable a position, for they were all dismissed for 139. Only a brilliant 81 by Jessop, made in the style reminiscent of his palmiest days, saved them from absolute disaster, for the next highest scores were 18 by E. L. Kidd and 18 not out by M. Falcon. Buckenham, the Essex fast bowler, took 3 for 34 and Albert Relf 4 for 37.

Badly as the Amateurs had fared, the Players performed still more ignominiously, and were all out for 131 the outstanding feature of which was a splendid 74 by Tarrant. The only other double figure innings were 19 by Hobbs and 14 by J. W. Hearne.

Their downfall was mainly due to some phenomenal bowling by M Falcon, the ex-Cambridge captain and Norfolk County player, who, in all, took 6 for 58. He had taken one wicket on Thursday (July 10) and on Friday his analysis read 3.2 overs, 0 maidens, 8 runs 5 wickets. His victims were were Tarrant, Humphreys, John Gunn, Albert Relf, Hardinge and Bucken ham. H. L. Simms who has played a lot of cricket in India with the Jam Sahib, also bowled well and took 3 for 24.

Jessop again batted grandly in the Gentlemen's second innings and topped the list with 107. Other more than useful contributions of 39 by P. F. Warner, 25 by A. P. Day, 69 by E. L. Kidd, 37 by J. W. H. T. Douglas, 58 by D. C. Robinson, 34 not out by M. C. Bird and 41 by Simms, enabled the amateurs to declare at 424 for 9 wickets, leaving the Players to get 432 to win. The most successful bowlers for the latter were Tarrant with 2 for 32 and John Gunn with 3 for 68. Had it not been for a really splendid 126 by young J. W. Hearne and 80 (run out) by Jas. Seymour, the Players would undoubtedly have been beaten, for only Tarrant (41) of the others offered much resistance. As it was, their total was 334 for 8 wickets, when stumps were drawn. Simms again bowled really well and took 5 for 80. Altogether it was a very cheery game from the point of view of the Gentlemen.

The Players, however, had their revenge on Wednesday (July 16) at Lords when they won by 7 wickets. They were strong all round than the side which represented them at the Oval and—most important of all—Sidney Barnes, undoubtedly the greatest bowler in the world, was assisting them. The way in which nearly all the amateurs shaped at in the second innings was little short of ludicrous. He took only two wickets in the first innings at a cost of 67 runs, but came into his own in the second, when 7 fell to him for only 38.

The Amateurs, who batted first; were all out for 223—only a moderate total under the circumstances. Jessop emphasised his return to form by knocking up a bright 63, while Sidney Smith, the Northampton amateur, made 65. D. C. Robinson made 22, E. L Kidd 27 and H. L. Simms 23.

The Players could do little with the bowling of Simms and were all out for 212 towards which Tarrant contributed a finely played 74, while Rhodes made 49 before being run out. Simms took 6 for 49.

Only Warner (24), Kidd (15) and Frank Foster (33) made any sort of attempt to play Barnes and the Gentlemen were out in their second innings for 102, leaving the players to get 123 in an hour and three-quarters, it having been agreed to play on until 7. The runs were obtained five minutes before time and Hobbs with a splendid 72 not out was chiefly responsible for the success of the Players. Simms took the three wickets which fell.

ETON v. HARROW.

Eton defeated Harrow at Lords on Saturday by nine wickets, but the hero of the match was undoubtedly young Geoffrey Wilson of Harrow, who in the face of fearful odds, batted grandly for 173 in Harrow's second innings. This is the highest score ever made for Harrow in this match and the second highest in the history of the match.

Harrow grievously disappointed their friends by crumpling up for 75 in their first innings, only G. E. Thompson, who made 30, making any sort of show against the steady Eton bowling. F. L. Johnstone taking 3 for 28, G. K. Dunning 4 for 17 and L. C. Leggatt 2 for 11. Eton responded with 383 towards which Johnstone supplied 94, the captain J H. Amory 61, Leggatt, 41 and M. B. Burrows 37.

Apart from R. K Makant, Wilson found none to assist him much in his heroic task. These two added 132 in less than an hour for the eighth wicket, Makant making 46 and eventually Eton were left with only 17 to get to win which they did for the loss of one wicket.

Northamptonshire are more than justifying their claim to be well in the first class and on Friday (July 11) the gained their eighth victory of the season. This was over Somerset at Northampton and was gained by the convincing margin of 9 wickets. Somerset, who batted first could only make 150, the highest score being 28 by Robson, Thompson took 6 for 52, Northampton only topped this by 37. W. H. Denton (42) and S. G. Smith (37) being the chief contributors. J. C. White the young Somerset amateur, took 7 for 81. Again Somerset failed only H. E. Hippisley (36) and Robson (42) being able to do anything with the bowling of Smith (4 for 31) and Thompson (4 for 55). Somerset were all out for 144 and Northampton were left with 108 to get to win and these were knocked off by W. H. Denton (26 not out) and Haywood (47 not out) after S. G. Smith had been dismissed for 32. Smith incidentally became the first amateur to reach his 1,000 runs this season.

Hampshire have at last won a match at home, their victims being Worcestershire but the southern county only got home by two wickets. The eighteen-year old Chester was the hero of Worcestershire's first innings, for of the 227 scored by his county, he made 128 not out. In a year or two's time, Chester promises to be a really great cricketer. Only Arnold, with 40, of the rest of the side did anything. A. Jaques bowled well for the home side and took 5 for 61, while Kennedy took 5 for one more. Hampshire could only reply with 127, the top-scorer being E. M. Sprott with 29. Chester gave evidence of his all-round ability by taking 6 for 43. Worcestershire started off well enough, Bowley making 49 and H. K. Foster 45, but the later batsmen crumpled up before Newman (4 for 49) and Brown (4 for 37) and the side was out for 149, Hants being left with 250 to win. Mead made 57 and Bowell 65 and with useful scores from several of the others, the runs were knocked off for the loss of 8 wickets.

Sussex took three points off Derbyshire at Derby in consequence of leading on the first innings, but the game ended in an unexciting draw. Sussex started off in great style, H. L. Wilson making 76, Vine 126, and Robert Relf 60, but the later batsmen collapsad before Morton (6 for 63) and the side were out for 322. Up to a point, it looked as if Derbyshire would head this total but were eventually all out for 285. L. Oliver batted finely for 73 while Beet and Morton made 59 each. Robert Relf took 4 for 32. There was nothing particularly distinguished about Sussex' second innings, the top-scorer being Jupp who was 28 not out. They declared at 144 for 8 wickets. Oliver again batted finely for Derbyshire who lost three wickets for 97 when stumps were drawn, Oliver being 61 not out.

An extra match, not counting in the county championship, was played at Liverpool between Lancashire and Yorkshire and ended in a somewhat surprising victory by three wickets for the home side. For so powerful batting sides, the scoring was curiously low. Yorkshire, who went in first made 177, Rhodes being the chief performer with 58. Dean bowled magnificently, taking 9 for 62. Lancashire were all out for 92, only Makepeace (48) being able at all to withstand Rhodes (5 for 35) and Kilner (3 for 8). When Yorkshire went in a second time, Dean again proved irresistible. He took 8 for 29 and Yorkshire were all out for 73. Lancashire were thus left with 158 to get to win and it was chiefly through A. H. Hornby (68) and K. G. McLeod (30) that they were able to triumph, for the second time, over their great rivals.

Rain so interfered with the game between Kent and Worcestershire at Tunbridge Wells that there never was much prospect of arriving at a definite result. Kent made 252, towards which Humphreys (80) E. W. Dillon (38) and Huish (47) were the main contributors and Worcestershire had made only 1331 for 5 wickets when the game had to be abandoned.

At one time, Lancashire seemed in serious danger of defeat from Gloucestershire at Old Trafford, but some fine bowling by Dean enabled them to win finally by 54 runs. A. H. Hornby, who is in great form this season, was chiefly responsible for Lancashire's first innings total of 232, with 102, the next highest scorer being John Tyldesley with 31. George Dennett bowled finely and took 6 for 84. By fairly level scoring, Gloucestershire replied with 205, J. W. W .Nason, late of Sussex making 45 and C. O. H. Sewell 51. Whitehead for Lancashire, took 6 for 86 and McLeod 2 for 8. More splendid bowling by Dennett (7 for 86) enabled Gloucestershire to get rid of their opponents in the second innings for 205, Hornby again batting well for 57. Makepeace made 39 and McLeod 40. Set to get 233 for victory, Gloucestershire started off well and with only three wickets down, 119 was on the board. Dean then put in some of his deadly work and Gloucestershire were all out for 178, Dean taking 6 for 57. Nason was again top-scorer with 55.

A grand effort by their new captain, Capt. R. R. Baggallay, nearly enabled Derbyshire to register a win over Somerset at Derby, but they failed by 59. Out of Somerset's first innings total of 191, Leonard Braund made 86. Morton, the best all-rounder in the side, took 7 for 43 for Derbyshire. The home side could then do nothing against the bowling of J. C. White (5 for 45) and Robson (5 for 51) and were all out for 103, Morton heading the scores with 29. Hyman (48) E. S. M. Poyntz (49) and Robson (42) were the chief causes of Somerset reaching even so moderate a total as 184 in their second innings. Requiring 273 to win, Derbyshire started badly and with only five wickets to fall, they still required 203. Then Capt. Baggallay came in and received good support from T. Forester (27). The Derbyshire captain batted splendidly for two hours and forty minutes, during which time he hit up 88, his partnership with Forester realising 87 in an hour and forty minutes. Root batted pluckily for 24 but after Baggallay was caught in the slips, the end was certain. White again bowled well and took 4 for 59.

Northamptonshire effected a plucky draw against Sussex at Northampton. In the face of a total of 434, (H. L. Wilson (63) Robert Relf (100) Jupp (112) and Bowley (96 not out), they failed in their first innings for 150, only J. S. Denton (31) and George Thompson (37) being able to do much with the bowling of Cox and Vine. Following on they made a splendid fight and when stumps were drawn, had made 214 for the loss of only three wickets. Haywood made 82 and W. H. Denton 86 not out.

One of the most eagerly looked forward to games of the season began at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday (July 17) when Yorkshire opposed Kent. Run getting, owing to the saturated condition of the wicket, was by no means easy. Yorkshire, who batted first, found the bowling of Blythe (5 for 30) and Woolley (4 for 40) too much for them and were all out for exactly 100. Kent would have fared even worse but for a brilliant 75 by Jas. Seymour. As it was they managed to get 135, a lead which may prove more than useful before the end. Rhodes showed some of his old bowling form by capturing 5 for 42, Drake taking 3 for 23 and Hirst 2 for 28.

Besides making plenty of runs, A. H. Hornby possesses another great qualification for captaincy—that of being able to win the toss. Out of eighteen times he has won it fourteen, the fourteenth being against the Sussex captain at Manchester on Thursday. Lancashire made 268 and were mainly indebted to Makepeace (76) Heap (46) Hornby (32) and Whitehead (31) for their total. Albert Relf bowled really well and was better value than his 4 for 65 would suggest.

Nottingham are anxious to avenge their somewhat unexpected defeat by Gloucestershire earlier in the season but Gloucestershire are standing up well to them at Nottingham. The visitors made 244 (Dipper, 49, J. W. Nason 63 and C. O. H. Sewell, 68) while at the drawing of stumps on Thursday evening, Notts had made 73 without loss, George Gunn being 38 not out and Lee 33.

Thanks mainly to Remnant (80 not out) E. M. Sprot (71) Stone (40) and Bowell (48) Hampshire gathered 318 against Essex at Portsmouth on Thursday and at the drawing of stumps the visitors had made 34, without loss.

To-day (July 18) is the sixty-fifth birthday of Dr. W. G. Grace, the greatest cricketer the world has ever known. Though he has completely dropped out of first-class cricket, the wonderful old veteran still plays and makes lost of runs for Eltham, a high-class London club.

The following is the position of the counties in the championship on Thursday morning (July 17):—

	P.	W.	L.	Won 1st Inn	Lost on 1st Inn	Pts. on possible	Pts. obtained	Per-cent.
Kent	14	11	2	1	0	70	58	82·85
Yorkshire	16	10	2	3	1	80	60	75.00
Middlesex	10	5	1	2	2	50	33	66.00
Notts	12	6	2	1	3	60	36	60.00
Northants	15	8	3	0	4	75	44	58.66
Surrey	14	7	3	1	3	70	41	58.57
Lancashire	17	5	6	6	0	85	43	50.58
Sussex	15	4	5	4	2	75	34	45.33
Warwickshire	15	5	7	2	1	75	32	42.66
Worcestershire	10	3	5	1	1	50	19	38.00
Gloucestershire	12	3	6	1	2	60	20	33,33
Somerset	8	2	5	1	0	40	13	32.50
Leicestershire	14	3	9	1	1	70	19	27,14
Derbyshire	12	3	8	0	1	60	16	26.66
Essex	10	1	6	1	2	50	10	20.00
Hampshire	12	2	8	0	2	60	12	20.00

KING MANOEL OF PORTUGAL AS UMPIRE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The semi-humourous cricket match between champion athletes and jockeys at the Oval, for the benefit of the funds of the Royal Waterloo Hospital for women and children. Nearly 12,000 spectators were present.

Among those present was the King of Portugal, who, towards the end of the proceedings acted for a time as "umpire," and was loudly cheered.

POONA RACES

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

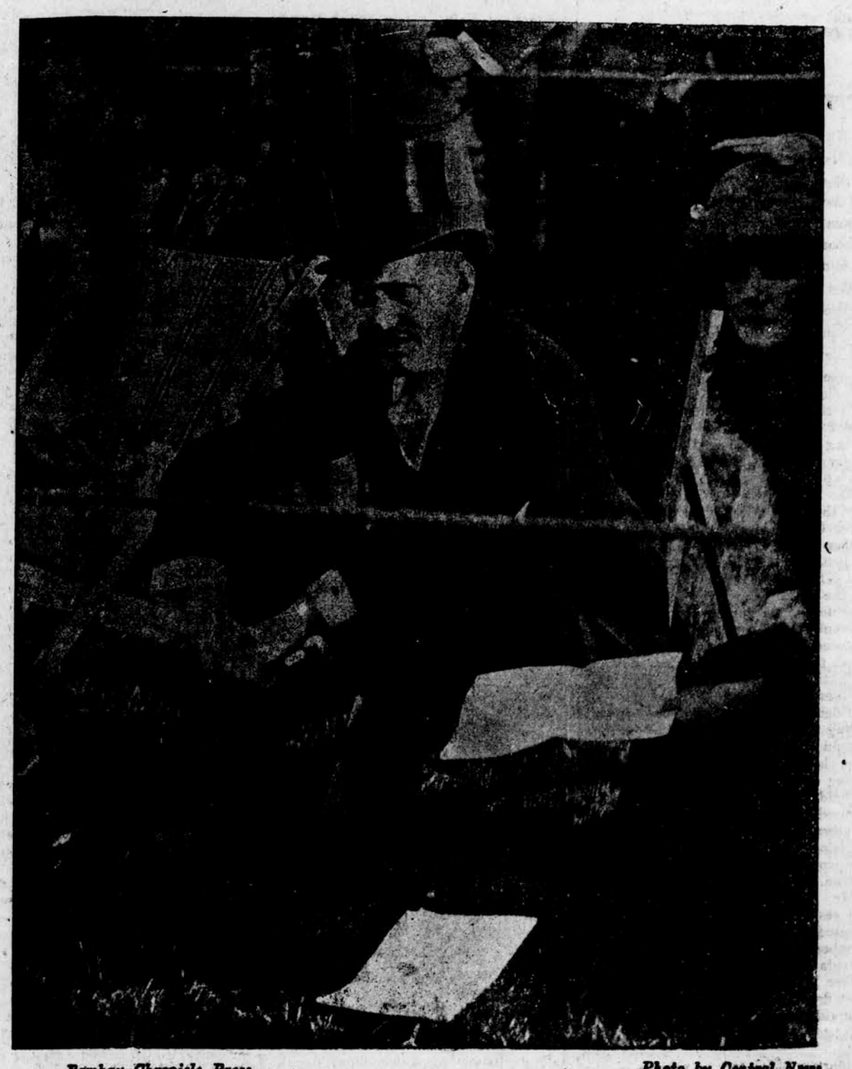
1st Race.—The New Comers' Plate. Division I.	p.m. 3-30
2nd Race.—The Subalterns' Plate	3-55
3rd Race.—The Epsom Plate...	4-25
4th Race.—Closed Steeplechase	4-50
5th Race.—The Arab Pony Trial Plate	5-20
6th Race.—The Beginners' Plate	5-45
7th Race.—The New Comers' Plate. Division II.	6-15
8th Race.—The Arabian Plate...	6-40

GREAT SCULLING OPPONENTS.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

The sculling champions of both hemispheres for the World's Premiership. Barry (on left) is the taller, Pearce the heavier, whilst their styles are exactly opposite.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT



Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

Who is engaged to the Duchess of Fife.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

There are so many bewilderingly pretty things to choose from among both gowns and millinery of the moment that a choice of a holiday outfit is no light matter. Linen in many soft and pretty shades is so popular that it competes successfully with the lovely tussores and Shantungs that are as well beloved as ever. The new dyes in the soft and dainty silks are charming, and the stone colours and natural shades are rather more in the background. Foulards and crepons are for afternoon frocks considered the acme of elegance. As for millinery, every other women is wearing a French sailor frilled with tulle and the other women a white Panama of cheery shape trimmed with broad black ribbon velvet! There are no other hats!

A CHARMING COSTUME.

Here is one of the most charmingly original costumes for summer wear that I have seen for a very long time. It consists of one of the dainty little full coats of old-rose tussore, with a self-coloured silk waistband tied in a wide flat bow in front. The reverse and cuffs are of very fine and soft black-and-white striped linen; so is the neat and rather narrow skirt. Frills of cream lace finish the open neck and front the cuffs, and the piquant little hat is of white straw trimmed with deep pink rose.

A VERY SMART HAT.

Smart and exceedingly "Frenchy"—to use a most inadmissible but expressive word—is the tiny hat sketched. It is of the newest flat, low-crowned shape with a prettily-curved brim. It is of white rice straw, and the trimming consists of folded black-and-white striped silk, with very full bows resting on the hair at the back, and a single large rose of deep red with its foliage placed on the brim in front.

A PRETTY AND SIMPLE BLOUSE.

The simpler the pattern, style, and make, the smarter is the blouse of the moment considered, and certainly nothing could be more severe in its cut than the satin blouse illustrted. The colour is a lovely pale sea-blue, and most effective are the insertions at the side of cream net, giving the satin portion rather the look of an Eton coat. Both the under-sleeves and neck frill are also of dotted cream net The buttons may be of satin, or big amber beads as buttons would be a most effective finish.

CASTE IN INDIA.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

According to Dr. Vincent A. Smith, M.A., who w[illegible]ites on this subject in "East and West" for June, the caste system had its be[illegible]ginning 300 years B.C. Nobody can [illegible]tell with any accuracy the actual num[illegible]er of separate castes existing at this mo[illegible]ment, but a recent Hindu writer of auth[illegible]ority puts it at a guess as 3,000, out of a [illegible] population of 315 millions; and some figure of that order may be taken to represent the fact, says the "Review of Reviews."

A caste is a group of families bound together, and separated from all other groups by special rules of its own concerning ceremonial purity, especially, in the matters of diet and marriage. Admission to such a group can be obtained only by birth and no family or individual can ordinarily pass from one group to another Expulsion from a caste means total loss of all social position, but does not confer the privilege of entry to another group, unless the persons expelled are strong enough to form a new caste of their own. Expulsion is the extreme penalty for serious breach of the rules regulating ceremonial purity, which form the bond of the caste, and are enforced by the public opinion of the members. The families composing a caste may or may not have traditions of descent from a common ancestor, and, as a matter of fact, may or may not be of one stock. The individuals may or may not be restricted to the pursuit of a particular occupation, or of several occupations. A caste is composed of Hindus only—that is to say, persons who follow the Hindu mode of life, and more particularly revere Brahmans and respect the sanctity of kine.

The peculiar geographical isolation of India is the chief reason why the caste institution has developed in that land, a form so much more rigid and elaborate than exists elsewhere. Notwithstanding the innumerable invasions and immigrations through the north-western passes, and in a lesser degree from the north-east, the encirling seas and mountains kept ancient India apart from the rest of the world to an exceptional degree, and provided the opportunity for the development of a spcial, isolated type of civilisation. Inside India, the conditions of life produced a multitude of independent States, and, again, inside each State scores of more or less autonomous tribes and thousands of village communities, the existence of which favoured the creation of isolated social groups among a population devoted to reverence for ceremonial purity in imitation of the Brahman ideal. The Hindu reverence for custom also has played a large part in the evolution of the caste system.

EYES GOUGED OUT.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES ON AN ARCHBISHOP AND PRIESTS.

Reuter's Salonica correspondent wired on 16th July as follows:—

The folowing semi-official statement describing atrocities by the Bulgarians is published here:

"The Bulgarian troops retreating from Lahana marched to Demi Hissar. Immediately on their arrival they seized 10) prominent persons in the town, including the Archbishop and three priests. Eighty of these were killed by bayonet thrusts. The remaining twenty-four, who feigned death, are still alive, but have numerous bayonet wounds. Among the killed are two women and two children, aged two and five.

"Among the survivors are two old men who were wounded by bayonet thrusts. One of them was buried alive, but as only a light covering of earth was thrown over him he succeeded in crawling out. He is, however, in a very critical condition. Several young girls, as well as women, were violated. All the houses and shops were pillaged.

"The results of the most appalling barbarities o fall are to be seen in the appearance of the Archbishop and the three priests, who had their eyes gouged out and their arms cut off by Captain Anguel Dimitri Botsanoff, of the 2nd Regiment. All these acts of cruelty were committed by regular officers and soldiers of the 2nd and 1st Regiments."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GRECIAN SOUP.
FISH PIE.
COLD MUTTON CUTLETS A LA ST. GARAT.
STEWED OX-CHEEK.
CHEESE D'ARTOIS.
PINE APPLE WATER ICE.

Soupmeat, As. 6. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 6. Ox-Cheek, As. 5. Eggs, As. 8. (1 doz.) Vegetables, As. 7. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-11-0.

GRECIAN SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way, rather strongly flavoured with carrot; with any scraps of meat there may be to hand, make some tiny quenelles and add these to the soup with some carrot out into little stars or rounds with a pastry cutter. See that the carrot is well cooked first, most Indian cooks send the vegetables to table almost raw in soup.

FISH PIE.

Free any fish of all skin and bone, and to a large cup of it shredded take a heaped tablespoonful of finely minced suet, 2 of mashed potato, the same of breadcrumbs, and good seasoning to taste. Mix these well & stir in two well beaten eggs, and as much milk as will make the mixture like a stiff batter. Turn it into a well buttered baking dish, sprinkle the op well with baked crumbs and little dabs of butter; bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour.

COLD MUTTON CUTLETS A LA ST. GARAT.

Cut the meat into neat cutlets not too thin and lard them with strips of bacon and tongue if you have any. Braise them with an onion, a carrot and a little stock, when cooked press them under a weight for an hour or so. Meanwhile set the bones and trimmings on to make a cupful of good stock, turn it into a well flavoured aspic by adding seasoning and a little marmite or Lamco. Lay the cutlets in a shallow dish separate from each other, decorate them with hard boiled egg and chopped olives; pour the aspic over them and set on ice; before serving cut each cutlet out in a neat slab, serve it on tender lettuce leaves, beetroot slices, and chopped capers all well marinaded in limejuice, oil pepper salt tobasco sauce and onion juice.

STEWED OX-CHEEK.

Wash the ox-cheek in luke-warm water, then place it in a large pan with some lean ham or bacon, 2 or 3 onions, one stuck with cloves, a turnip, some celery, a teaspoonful of peppercorns, parsley, salt and 2 and ½ seers of water. Let it all simmer gently for two or three hours skimming well. Remove the cheek and let the broth cool to get away all the fat. Fry a large cup of chopped mixed vegetable in some fat with pepper and salt till slightly brown. Add to the skimmed broth with the cheek and simmer again for a good hour, by which time the broth should be reduced to what is required for the stew; if, it is not take out what is overplus. Thicken it with a good brown roux and boil well, return the meat cut in nice thick slices to the gravy with a wineglass of red wine, some lime juice, and if liked the yolk of an egg stirred in at the last.

CHEESE D'ARTOIS.

Make a little puff or good short crust, flavoured with anchovy. Beat the yolks of two eggs in a bowl with the white of one, a tablespoonful of butter made liquid two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, pepper and salt to taste. Roll out the paste, spread it with the mixture, cover with another piece of paste, cut it out in biscuits with a cutter, brush over with egg, and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes.

PINE APPLE WATER ICE.

Peel, slice and pound a fresh or tinned pine (2 if they are very small) and rub through a sieve. Boil half a packet of loaf sugar and the syrup with enough water to make a good seer; boil for ten minutes or more from the time the liquid begins to boil add the pine and a tablespoonful of lime juice, but do not cook after this; set to cool and then freeze in the ordinary way.

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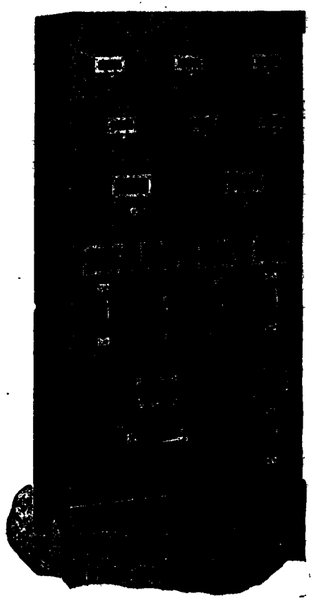

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